THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

T All remittances are to be made, and all letters of the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to breezed, (post paid,) to the General Agent TTERMS -\$2 50 per annum, payable in ad-If the same of all the expiration of six months. 77 Fire capies will be sent to one address for ten 17 Fire copies will be retained in advance. ADTERTISENESTS making less than a square-

PADVERTISERS for 75 cts.: one square for \$1 00.
Fasacisi Committee. — Francis Jackson, Ellis GALLOSSO, EDNESD QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICKS FISCAL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible of factor for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 23.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION The following we put on record, as a part of

the history of Nantucket. It was posted through that tern, in the form of a staring handbill, in No-THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SECOND PROTECTION AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS AT-

TACKS AND DESIGNS OF ULTRA ABOLITIONISTS.

The Adjourned Meeting of 'the Friends of Public Education, who are in favor of sustaining the edit of the Town in regard to the Education of Colord Children under that order,' will be held in Washington Hall, at half-past 6 o'clock, THIS, SITERDAY EVENING.

WM. C. STARBUCZ, Ser'y Saturday, Nov. 22.

This Starouck, whose name is thus impudently appended to this infamous placard, has represent. Nantucket in the Legislature of this State.

ic is a full of colorphobia, as a mad dog is of ven-mone of the most vulgar and malignant of all the despisers of the colored race. He has taken the lead is the exclusion of the colored children of Nantucket the common schools, in direct opposition to the Bil of Rights and the laws of Massachusetts. The reflection' of the public schools means, in his pla-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1846.

I LIDERATOR |

The LIDERATOR |

The As matter of corrissity, we copy the varies editorial notices of the New-England Anai-Basver.
Convention, from the Beston press. Of course, they are generally in a visual billion of the New England Anai-Basver, from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a respirate in surely passing years from the Massin diverse sport was arbitred, of Northern Pre Sharper, from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massin of the Pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massing transport of the pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years from the Massing transport of the pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years to the post of the pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years to the post of the pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years to the post of the pederal Constitution, there had been a received the surely passing years to the post of the pederal Constitution, there had no the pederal Constitution, there had the surely passing years to the post of the pederal Constitution, there had no the pederal Constitution, there is no converted that the post of the pederal Constitution, there is no converted that the post of the pederal Constitution, t

Section of the control of the property of the

of those in power, who have forced us into it—nor an we be blinded to the fact, so discreditable to our own country, that the Mericans have but resisted an invader, and that, if they had drawn the sword, it was nody, and murder or be murdered. He thought Gov. Briggs a coward, and the people of Massachusetts cowards, if they fought with the puny State of Mexico.

Altogether it was a rich time, and we have nodoubt that the cause of liberty was advanced backwards about fifty years.—Boslon Mail.

We insert, in another column, (as an advertisement, and paid for as an advertisement, a Card, signed by Francis Jackson and theres, in reference to the use of Fancuii Hall for a meeting of the Anti-Shavery Convention, on Wednesday evening. We cannot give the notice even that sort of insertion, without stating, as we do most fully, our opinion that Alderman Preston, as Chairman of the Committee having charge of the Public Buildings of the City, acted perfectly right, in thus withholding the use of the Hall. Rumors were rife about the City, on that day, of a probable disturbance and riot, in case of the occurrence, at the contemplated meeting, of any such violent and unseemly proceedings as had transpired at the recent meetings held under the same auspices—and a due regard not only to the preservation of the public peace, but to the safety of the public edifice under his charge, appears, in our judgment, fully to justify the course taken by Alderman Preston.—Boslon Mas.

At the meeting of the 'New England Anti-Slavery Column Preston.—Boslon Mas.

At the meeting of the 'New England Anti-Slavery Column of the New Cordens Jeffer and the rest of the course taken by Alderman Preston.—Boslon Mas.

The following appears in the New Orleans Jeffer and the New Orleans J

Mr. Garrison at this moment entered the Hall, and remarked that he had just come from a peace meeting, where his combative bumps had been aroused to about the right height to battle the institution of slavery.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at 1-2 past 2, P. M.

The Convention in the evening was exceedingly crowded, and discussed a resolution ceasuring Massachusetts for not withdrawing from the Union. A parcel of graceless rowdies made considerable disturbance. Mr. Foster was the principal speaker. He stated as a positive fact, that in the city of Lowell, no individual can get employment in any of the mills, without hiring a pew, and helping support a minister. This is bad policy, if true.—Boston Chronom. The hall was densely crowded and jammed with all sorts and kinds of men and women, and the excitement ran high. Wendell Phillips, Esq. Rev. Theodotre Parker, C. L. Remond, Mr. While, and Prof. Andrews were the principal speakers. The burden of Mr. Parker's remarks was, that the excitement ran high. Wendell Phillips, Esq. Rev. Theodotre Parker, C. L. Remond, Mr. While, and Prof. Andrews were the principal speakers. The burden of Mr. Parker's remarks was, that the excitement ran high. Wendell Phillips, Esq. Rev. Theodotre Parker, C. L. Remond, Mr. While, and Prof. Andrews were the principal speakers. The burden of Mr. Parker's remarks was, that the war with Mexico was unjustifiable, and as true sons of Massachusetts, was all ought to stand beaters. Mr. Severance, the able and faithful repeaced and came forward upon the stand amid shouts of language. Mr. Parker was at times eloquent, and the denied that a nan could be found in Massachusetts willing to enlist for the Texan war.

Mr. Set Lather, (from the crowd), responded to the this occasion go by unimproved the country from its present position—although to stand arouse of the work of the surface of the work of the profession of the surface of the

appears, in our judgement, fully to justify the course taken by Ahlerman Presson.—Boston Alica.

At the meeting of the 'New England Anti-Slavery Convention,' in Fancuil Hall, on Tuesday, Messers. Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison and others, are said to have poured forth the vials of their wrant upon the Executive of this State—for what? For simply complying with the requisition of the President of the United States, as he was required by that Constitution he had ascorn to support. For doing this—for not being faise to his oath, such precious fellows as Garrison, Philips, and others, who have contributed quite as much as the raukest Leco Foco to the annexation of Texas, and consequently to this most unrighteous war, by withholding their support from the only available means of preventing it, the election of Clay—them men, who now should be the last to open them mouths in view of the mischief they might have prevented, but twould not—now denounce Governor. Briggs as a 'traitor to his country, and an enemyte his God'—as more infamous than King Herothinaeli—as deserving impeachment, &c., &c.—for doing what his own convictions of duty required him to do.

Fortunately, such violence has no weight with any man or woman, whose good opinion is worth the having. It only makes them that utter it, contemptible for their want of decency, and the laughing—stock of all who are not ito munch grieved that anything arrogating to be a human being—ahove all, a professed lover of 'peace,' 'therofility', justic,' and 'epuad rights,' should thus voluntarily sink themselves. It is, however, deserving, of remark, that while these foul-mouthed gentry arrogate to themselves. It is, however, deserving, of remark, that while these foul-mouthed gentry arrogate to themselves the 'largest liseries' of thought and utter it, contemptible for their was to the proper of the proper

All men are born free and equal—with certain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held so chattele passanal, and bought and sold as marketable sommodities.

The Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian. (\*) Republican. (\*!) Democratic (\*!!) America every year.

Thumediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

The Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish entergory, as kidnappers and men-

the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-

stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic crucity.

If The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH ELAVEROLDERS:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 804.

From the New-York Evangelist.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG This is one of the watchwords of Satan, under the profession of patriotism. It is a lying patriotism, a traitorous patriotism, a patriotism that has, and ever will have, God's curse. It is as false and iniquitous in policy, as it is opposed to Christianity. If fully acted on, it would carry any country to destruction.

We have seen the doctrines broached, under this maxim, since the safety-valves of our country's morals have been torn off by war, which would make our land a despoism of wickedness. We have seen it asserted, that whatever be the occasion or the cause of war, or the mode of getting into it, if the government choose to declare war, the will of the government is the will of the people, and most at all hazards be obeyed; and that while the war is going on, every man must aid it, and not a word must be said of its unrighteousness, nor an effort made to stop its flames! Men are called upon in the name of patriotism! to help the government, just or unjust, to lay aside their very sense of morals, and push iniquity at the mouth of the cannon, whenever the government so declare. Men are called upon to suspend ail question as to the righteousness or unrighteousness of the acts of government, until they have fulfilled those acts, and dhen they may be at liberty to make examination!

government, until they have fulfilled those acts, and then they may be at liberty to make examination?

But who does not see that if a people sanction their government in an unjust war, and rush into it to bring it to a triumphant end, they thus cover their government with a false glory of conquest, which in the end deceives themselves, and prevents all possibility of bringing their rulers to account? An unjust war, prosecuted with energy, is one of the surest means of debauching the people, and making a government despotic and irresponsible.

In the case of this war with Mexico, men are crying out, 'Our country, right or wrong?' Put now the case that our government had suddenly sent an invading force to land on the Island of Jumaica, and had thus involved us in a war with England. According to the views that have been broached, we should be obliged to support our government in this or any other act of invasion or iniquity they might choose to enter upon. If our government were to send an invading force to any of the French or Russian possessions, and then declare the country at war with those powers, we should be obliged to cry out, 'Our country, right or wrong,' and to support the government in that war! Indeed, according to these views, if our government were to adopt a system of universal phacy, we should be obliged to utter the same shout, and rush forward.

The will of the government is not the will of the

to adopt a system of universal pitacy, we should be obliged to utter the same shout, and rush forward.

The will of the government is not the will of the people. The Constitution is the will of the people, and if the government go against that, the will of the people, and if the government go against that, the will of the people is against the government, and ought to be. 'Our country, right or avong,' is the cry of men who must first throw off all regard to God, all idea of responsibility to him, all regard to justice, before they can adopt and carry out such an infamous principle. We are amezed that any men of sense, or of the least professed regard to the principles of the Christian religion, can in any way give currency to such a cry. Buppose that our government should pass a law, declaring the Christian religion a falselicod, (by no means an impossible supposition, the history of France being witness,) is the government to press a law against the reading of the Bible in schools, and to become involved in a conflict with one of the States that will keep the privilege of keeping the Bible, is the government 'Our country, right or wrong?' Or suppose the government to send a force to Italy to compel the inhabitants to put away the Mass, and so involve us in a war with Italy, is the government 'Our country, right or wrong?' Or suppose the government to plant an invading force on the other side of the St. Lawrence, and so bring on a conflict with Canada, is the government 'Our country, right or wrong?' The monstrous doctrine is almost too absurd for consideration; and yet this is the shout set agoing in many quarters, 'Our country, right or wrong?'

'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, that frameth mischief by a law?' The doing of this thing, instead of drawing men into the vor-

set agoing in many quarters, 'Our country, right or wrong?'

'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, that frameth mischief by a law?' The doing of this thing, instead of drawing men into the vortex, to support the iniquity, should set all men against it, as in behalf of their country, and against their country's worst enemies. It is not patriotism to support a government in unjust acts; it is not patriotism, but irreligion. It is treachery to the country, and rebellion against God.

What has become of Davy Crockett's maxim, 'Be size you're right, then go shead?' A most Christian maxim, surely, and the very best policy, according to which, if our country would be guided by it, we should never have war. If our country is in the wrong, we must get out of it as soon as possible, but not push forward in the same track. If our country has done wrong, we should withdraw the wrong as quick as possible, and make reparation for it, and not go forward in support of it, or fight for triumph in a war induced by it. If the locomotive of our country gets off the track, it is surely not the duty of the people to keep it off, or to carry it forward while off, but to put their shoulders to the work of getting it back again. And if we are on the acrong track, then it is every body's business to stop the steam as quick as possible, and change our course for a right, and not be putting on more steam. We see on the wrong track, and some unprincipled men are for pushing on that track into the heart of Mexico. The ferocious outcry of some presses against that poor nation, struggling for a bare existence, is most infamous.

WAR FOR SLAYERY.

Our readers will perceive that hostilities have actually commenced between Mexico and the United States. This is no more than was anticipated at the commencement of the efforts to rob Mexico of her territory. This is clearly a tear for slatery? The Seminole war was a war to break up the refuge of the fleeing slaves in the everglades of Florida. The present war is a war for the extension of territory for the accommodation of Slavery. This is clearly the issue, and an issue in which Mexico is clearly in the right, and this government is in the wrong. Mexico may be a heathenish Catholic country, but this is a poor excuse for plundering her for the purpose of perpetuating the matchless crime of Slavery. But Mexico, with all her moral degradation, had the virtue to abolish slavery throughout her dominions? and from this fact, mainly, sprung up the Texan revolution, which was fanned by American patriotism (?) and consummated by the aid of American men and money, until Texas was re-subjugated to the reign of the foul demon from which Mexico had freed her. Such is the cause of our difficulties with Mexico,and such the ground on which we atand before Heaven and men, in going into a deadly contest with an unoffending but deep ly injured people! We have men and money, but we have a character among the nations to be sustained, or made a stench and a hissing, as well as a God of Justice, who are concerned; and who does not tremble for the result?—Utica Liberty Press

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE WAR.

There was a time, when the voice of Masanchusetts, uttered through her Representatives, commanded the attention and respect of the whole dountry. Its significance was felt, in the depth and creamy of its meaning. Massachusetts in her hereign periods, was not secustomed to handy idle words. If she resolved, she executed. The telf chests were emptied, and Sir Edmund Andress

D. XXII. Y, ETC.

ry and intellec-

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e hundred persons, siled themselves of der the surveillance a young lady of ex-fied for the superin-

SOCIETY. Fried Peace Society Boston, third floor. activity of other Peace inted there. BLANCHARD, and Stationary Agras.

LIBERATOR. Chase, Milford. nson, North Ferri

natio, Nantucket,
eorge W. Bensen aine, Providence, o York City; James McClintock, We

n, West Gree;
Thomas HamAndrew'z Bridge;
A. M'Kim, Philadde
tonoffic.

mprisoned—acts were the full expression of the sentiment, 'Liberty or Death'—in strict obedience to resolutions. Let us hearken to the voice of Massachusetts intered in these imodern days, when most of our beroes wear petticeats, and resolutions are ranked among the cheapest of commodities. In 1838, when the first vapors of annexation began to gather along the Southern horizon, Massachusetts, through her Representatives, thus spoke:

Whereas, Such a measure (as the annexation of exas) would involve great wrong to Mexico, and therwise he of evil precedent, injurious to the intersta, and dishonorable to the sharacter of this coun-

Resolved. That we do, in the name of the people of Massachusetts, earnestly and solemnly protest against the incorporation of Texas into this Union, and de clare that no act done, or compact made, for such pur-pose, by the Government of the United States, will be binding on the States or the people.

### Bravo! Well spoken; fair warning. E'en in our ashes, live their wonted fires.

The Texas clouds soon dispersed, or hid the selves in caves, or went down behind the Alleghanies; the trumpet of political salvation was sounded; Whig hosannas rose from every hamlet, and were borne on every brezze; the hour of redemption had come. For nearly five years, Texas sweated and smouldered, undisturbed, in her infamy. Then came Tyler to the work. Tyler, not so mu a traitor to his own principles, as a monument of Whig folly—waved his Presidential wand over the dark abyss, and the political sky, in the Texas que ter, was again overcast. Massachusetts snuffed ti danger, and in 1843, thus spoke:

Resolved, That under no circumstances whatever can the people of Massachusetts regard the proposition to admit Texas into the Union, in any other light than as dangerous to its continuance in peace, in prosperity, and in the enjoyment of those blessings which it is the object of a free government to secure.

Nothing very brave here, but worth something

as the opinions of a Locofoco majority.

The annexation plot now thickens; treasury notes and land-grants triumphing over loose morals and greedy patriots; the danger is becoming imminent; and Massachusetts, in 1844, utters a sharper note.

Resolved, That Massachusetts is determ ubmit to undelegated powers in no body of men on

Here is something of the 'original spirit.' Its force will be fully comprehended only as we connect it with the resolutions of 1838 and 1845.

Soon after its passage, the battle commenced. The Baltimore Convention inscribed 'Slavery' on the banners of Locofocoism, and the annexation of Texas sauddenly became a 'purely Democratic measure.' It was thought there might, possibly, exist a small portion of decency among those who had, from ignorance, encircled their necks with the partisan collars of Locofocoism, and 'Texas' was put forth, or held back, as circumstances required; but as soon, however, as the success of Polk was placed by ond the reach of chance, 'Texas' was announced as having been the leading measure of the canvass, as having been the leading measure of the canvass, and, therefore, it was claimed that the people had sanctioned, by their votes, the plot of annaexation. Congress assembled, and the work commenced. Annexation, in some form, was now regarded as an event sure to take place. It was time, not only to enter protests, but to declare the basis of future action. Massachusetts, true to her ancient reputation, and true to her principles—so often and so lately solemnly reiterated—once more, in 1845, uttered her warning cry, as follows:

Resolved, That Massachusetts has never delegated the power to admit into the Union, States or Territories, without or beyond the original territory of the States and Territories belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Resolved That such an act (as the admission of Texas) would have no binding force, whatever, on the people of Massachusetts.

But, notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding that Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont had entered similar protests, and made, substantialthe same declarations—Texas was annexed. Villany, bribery, knavery, treachery, and cowardice the essential elements of Slavery and Locofoco-ism—constituted the force by which the annexation resolution was carried. What then, under the circumstances became the right and duty of Massachusetts? She had solemnly and deliberately declared that she had 'never delegated power to admit, into the Union, States or Territories, without or beyond the original territory of the States and Territories belonging to the Union at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States,' &c. She had, also, solemnly and deliberately declared that she 'would what to endelegated powers in no hady of models of submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth. Up to this time, her ancient character had been maintained; her original spirit had been constantly manifested—manifested, to be sure, at a time when no alarming consequences were likely immediately to follow. But who, that was familiar with her history, and had gathered strength and patriotism from the contemplation of her glorious annals, in the darkest period of her existence, for a moment doubted either her purpose, her courage, or her strength? Was Massachusetts—that noble or her strength? Was Massachusetts—that noble Commonwealth, which had first rocked the cradle of American Liberty, and stood around it, and guard-ed it, as the Isrealites guarded the Ark of the Covthe threats and arms of the mightiest power on earth -was she, at last, to succumb to the impudence and and daring of a hand of slave-drivers and their scur-Was she to eat her own protestations and declarations, and endeaver to cover up her chame and ignominy with the mantle of submissive silence? Who would have dared thus to slander her, even in imagination? Alas! who now dares to deny it? Who now disputes that Massachusetts has sunk down to the earth, prostrate and despised, at the feet of the slave power? So far as the presken her sentiments and exhibited her spirit, she has absolved berself from all the glorious declara-tions which she made in the strength of her original spirit,' and surrendered up to the demands of slaveholding conquerors, not only her liberties, but her reputation and honor, and stands confessed be-fore mankind, as the most cowardly, pusillanimous, and contemptible State in the Union.—Norfolk Co.

The present Senate of Massachusetts-confessed ly the weakest, as a whole, that has ever been convened in the halls of the Capitol—has proved strong enough to drag her down to an abyss of infamy, lower than has been reached by any of her sisters. Our manifestoes were the longest and the londest, and our submission and surrender, therefore, have and our submission and surrencer, therefore, have been the most abject and disgraceful. Senators have endeavored to hide the proclivities of their tastes and dispositions, or their cowardice, by affecting to be weary of the repetition of the same sentiments. They say that the voice of Massachufecting to be weary of the repetution of the same sentiments. They say that the voice of Massachu-setts has been heard in regard to this matter, and that it will stand without the help of reiteration. Poor, miserable, truckling, lying excuse. The voice of Massachusetts has not been uttered at all, in reference to the present aspect of the case, unless the drivelling abortions of the last legislative session may be deemed an utterance. Massachusetts announced the purposes, and proclaimed her rights, under the Constitution, before the deed was done, When the act had been consummated, it was her duty, not only to herself, but to each individual inhabitant. ant, to announce her determination-distinct ly, aystomatically, and legally—for their direction guide, and protection. If her people, then, should disregard the requisitions of the General Government in this matter, they would know whether they could rely upon the arm of their own State Government, to shield them from the consequences of such disobedience. That Massachusetts had thus, in advance, daclared her sentiments, was the reason—the strong reason, and the only reason—why it was her duty to complete the work, by a final one, offer the set, excited which has recorded but here. was her duty to complete the work, by a final one, after the act, against which she protested, had been completed. There was a beginning, a middle, and should have been an end. If there had been no previous resolutions, there would have been no necessity for a subsequent one. If we had uttered no voice of protest, warning, or admonition, in the long interval from the hatching of the plot to its consumption, we might have well kept silence, at last. mation, we might have well kept silence, at last when it was all over; but, because we made know our sentiments, repeatedly, during the whole period of incubation, we were bound to confirm and proclaim them, in regular form, as soon as an opportunity was offered, after the final consummation.—

IT It is exceedingly rare that a political par thus dares to burst the trammels of party, and to be stow censure where silence is naually observed. PATRIOTISM.

From the Independent Democrat.

FATRICTIME.

We have been amused, of late, to witness how naturally some men prate of their patriotism, at hough the article was a staple which was born and must die with them. The Texap pro-slavery patriots of this State, after having surrendered the whole country into the hands of the slave power, and involved us in war with a neighboring republic, are absolutely horrified that any unan should dare be no unpatriotic as to inquire who and what caused our present trouble. 'It is enough,' say these pattern patriots, that the country is at war—every patriot will not when he sees his country. Yes, every patriot will not when he sees his country. Yes, every patriot will not when he sees his country, betrayed and in the wrong, uphold the hands of its betrayera, and rush it headlong to ruin. It is the work of patriotism to see that the country is defended of patriotism and drive out our own traitors, is, in fact, the first duty. Without this, no foreign vietory can be worth acquiring. To us, therefore, it does not appear so very unpatriotic to tell doughine-dom, that it has betrayed the liberties and hound of the country. If Franklin Pierce and his doughfaced compeers have betrayed New Hampshire and the whole North into the hands of the country in the heart of the finger of seon should follow them to the ends of the earth. No hypocritical cry of patriotism should save them from the executations their treaching should save them from the executations their treaching should save them from the executations their treaching should read the finger of seon should follow them to the ends of the earth. No hypocritical cry of patriotism should save them from the executations their treaching and the finger of seon should follow them to the ends of the country in the finger of seon should follow them to the ends of the earth. No hypocritical cry of patriotism should save them from the executations their treaching should be denounced and scorned. But if Franklin Pierce, Henry H. Carroll, & if one ma

distance of five thousand miles from danger, and cry, 'Wolf, wolff'

Patriotism, like faith, without corresponding works, is dead. Brave words are often the mask, behind which the basest poltreonery hides itself. It does seem to us that the men who have brought Texas, with her slavery and war upon us, ought of all things to insist on a monpoly of the fighting to defend it. It is neither generous nor patriotic to call upon those who have opposed the whole project from the beginning, to peril their lives in defence of an acquisition they abhor. We hope the thousand vonlunteers demanded of this State for the Texan war, will be confined exclusively to the party and the men who are responsible for the war.

Resolved, That we see mournful evidence of the I exam war, will be confined exemsively to the par-ty and the men who are responsible for the war. A thousannd of them, with the whole Central Com-mittee and our present Congressional delegation thrown in, can be spared without detriment to the morals of the people, or the cause of free pinciples.

IMPROVING AN OPPORTUNITY. Stare Insurrection.—A Pensacola (Florida) correspondent of the Cincinnati citizen writes under date of May 9, as follows:

\*Last night was an anxious one with us; a woman had told her mistress that the servents were
the termined, as soon as a sufficient number of the
white men went off to the war, (Mexican,) they
would rise, burn the town, and destroy all the white
women and children. The citizens were out all
women the termined in our conviction, that that cannot be
the Church of Christ, which, armed with a power.

## GOV. BRIGGS.

GOV. BRIGGS.

Governor Briggs will allow us to be a little surprised that he should have, so suddenly, made proclamation in obedience to the requisition of the President for volunteers. If we recollect aright, Governor Briggs was one of the foremost among those who declared that 'annexation' would have no binding force upon Massachusetts, and the very man who thought it would be the basest calumny to suppose she would submit. Now, Massachusetts, not only in the first instance, but in the most important instance whe is fikely to have, his submitted, and this spaniel act has been promptly performed by Governor. stance she is likely to have, his submitted, and this spaniel act has been promptly performed by Governor Briggs. Where, now, is the base calumny of supposing that Massachusetts would submit? After Massachusetts had repeatedly declared that she did not hold herself bound to recognize Texas as a part of the Union, and had solemnly proclaimed her determination to submit to no undlegated powers—(as she had pronounced all those exercised in reference to the annexation of a foreign territory to the Union, by the House of Representatives, to be)—Governor Briggs ought not—(so it seems to us)—to have submitted for, and in the name of Massachusetts, without her consent. He should have called a session

Gov. Briggs has issued his proclamation calling for one regiment of volunteers. If the war should be continued until their services are required in the field, but few that go will ever return. Their friends, if they shall leave any, will be enabled, however, if they shall leave any, will be enabled, however, to console themselves with the reflection, that the dead died in behalf of the cause of human bondage, and that is 'glory enough' for a northern doughface — Ibid.

# LIBERATOR. BOSTON, JUNE 5, 1846.

PROCEEDINGS

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

TION. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention sembled in FANEUIL HALL, in Boston, pursuant

to public notice, May 26, 1846. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the Convention was called to

rder by Francis Jackson. On motion, a committee Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson and Samuel

President, Francis Jackson, of Boston. Vice Presidents, Seth Sprague, of Duxbury; Ed-

William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem.

Paulina S. Wright, of Philadelphia. Edmund Quincy moved that a committee of twelve selves to the utmost, to circulate the above informs

Henry Clapp inquired who were to be considered other just and honorable means, to those called slaves members of the Convention ; said the call was diffe- in the United States, that they are neither legally rent from what it had been in previous years—that nor constitutionally slaves, nor can be held as such he had heretofore been accustomed to attend these and that by the 4th of July, 1848, which will give meetings, and take part therein as a member, but ample time to the slaveholder, and to the so called or not-that the call extended only to the members persons are in fact, as well as in theory, entitled in and friends of the Massachusetts and American Anti- this country to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, Slavery Societies, instead of to all the friends of the without any to molest or make afraid. alave, as heretofore.

to pro-slavery men, or to the enemies of either of the gree with the doctrine advanced, on the floor of Con above mentioned societies; but that all persons hereabove mentioned societies; but that ail persons here tofore had been permitted to speak by courtesy, but not considered as members of the Convention. G. W. F. Mellen moved that all persons present,

or to be present, be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

Edmond Quincy moved an amendment as follows that all persons present, or to be present, be invited port; we, on the contrary, assert we are constitu to take part in the discussions of this convention, tionally bound as individuals, and as a general govwhich was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Conv.

Resolved, That we see mournful evidence of th utter corruption of public feeling and religious prin ciple among us, in the fact that any State, how ever degraded, even a State made up of slaveholders, ceuld dare so to outrage the sentiment of the age, th opinion of Christendom, the dictates of humanity, the principles of justice, and the law of God, as to doo to its prisons a man whose act and end will rank him among the martyrs of this last reformation, and place Maryland on the page of history, by the side of Alva

women and children. The citizens were out all night patroling. They have put one of the negroes in jail. There is great excitement, and every exertion is made to find out the truth of the story. Every body is armed, and some of the ladies are so frightened that they keep pistols loaded. As a great many negroes are employed at the Navy Yard, Commodore Latimer has kept it under martial law. If it had not been found out, God knows what would have become of us here, as there is not a ship in fort? the Church of Christ, which, armed with a power first word of sympathy-their enemies the first word -and while the sin both sought to of honest rebukeextirpate, still finds its ablest and most willing de fenders among the clergy of the land.

G. W. F. Mellen presented the following resolu-

Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Charle T. Torrey, in the Penitentiary of the State of Mary land, for the alleged act of assisting those, called slaves, to escape from their oppressors, is another evidence of the deadly hostility entertained by great mbers in this country, against the rights of man, and therefore it requires the utmost vigilance, on the part of the lovers of liberty, the well-wishers of the human race, and especially of Christians, to see to it. that their own exertions, and that of their fathers, are not foiled in making this country the home of the

Resolved, That as Granville Sharpe, in 1772, but three years before our revolution, and but seventeen before our Constitution was adopted, did obtain th out her consent. He should have called a session of the Legislature, and left the decision of the question to the representatives of the people. We have presented Massackusetts to the reader, this week, and perhaps Governor Briggs may come next. The day this ket that his days was clear, and that no he carried to England with impunity; and this slave Atlas thinks that his duty was clear, and that no be carried to England with impunity; and this slave alternative was left him, but to comply with the requisition, &c. It is quite apparent that the Atlas spectacles are not quite equal in power to Lord Rosse's telescope —Norfolk Ce. (Whig) American.

Known and talked of by the people of Virginia, as well as by all those who framed the Constitution : and that, as it is by virtue of this writ alone, on which the rights and liberties of the people of this country are based ; therefore,

Resolved, That as there are but two cases in which the writ of Habeas Corpus can be constitutionally suspended, viz. when ' rebellion and foreign invasion the public safety may require it,' and no exceptions are made to any persons, or body of persons, but, or the contrary, all being entitled to its privileges con sequently, every person in our land, whatever may be his condition or lot in life, may make use of it fo his own, or his friends' advantage, to relieve himself, or them, from any private or public oppression that may be exercised to wards them.

Resolved, That as the present government is, and many of the past administrators of the government have been, slaveholders, they have by various expedients endeavored to change the principles of our Constitution, to make use of it for the purpose of enslaving their brother man, according to law, and have at different times endeavored to increase our army and navy, for no other apparent intent than to give greater security in carrying out and continuing

so vile an object; therefore,
Resolved, That the American people should take Mooney, were appointed to nominate officers of the serious alarm at these various attempts, which have of Convention. They made the following report, which late been too successful; and in order to put a stop to a further progress in this down-hill road to despotism, ie the language of our Constitution, to secure liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' it is remund Quincy, of Dedham; Abby Kelley Foster; commended to all the agents of the Anti-Slavery cause, and especially to that great body of freeme whether voting as a liberty party, or abstaining from Secretaries, J. C. Hathaway, of Farmington, N. Y. voting, or who have not yet come out of the ranks of the Democrats or the Whigs, that they exert themappointed to prepare business for the Convention, tion by the various under-ground railroads, and all he did not know whether he was a member slave, to prepare to sing the song of jubilee, that all

Resolved, That while we, for the most part, ar Edmund Quincy replied that the call did not extend prove of the course, yet we wholly and totally disaindividuals, or as a general government, have nothing to do with slavery, as it exists in the various States, or that the framers of our Constitution mean that we should have nothing to do with it, saving when the slaveholder called upon those out of the States in which it may exist, to lend it aid or supernment, to assist and maintain every person of our

and in their rights and liberties against the authori- Mr. Rowan, of Boston, (evidently the mouth-piec the of private persons, the State government, or the general government itself—that is to say, that we, as a people, individually and collectively, and as States, have agreed, one with another, each with all, and all with each, to maintain the inalienable rights and liberties of each and every person in the I States, without exceptions, or mental reserva cord, and before the world, calling it a constitution but if we now deny it, we either proclaim to the ject of human rights, or we stamp the character or our forefathers as among the basest of hypogrites helding out, as they did, the standard of liberty,

eing called Christians.

Edmund Quincy moved that the series of res tions, offered by Mr. Mellen, be referred to the Bus ness Committee, which was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the first two resolutions presented by the Business Committee were taken up for discus

The resolutions were supported by Edmund Quiney, William H. Channing, Abby Kelley Foster, John of CHARLES T. TORREY.

The following resolution was offered by J. C. Hathaway, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Convention will meet at halft half-past 2, P. M., adjourn at half-past 5, and meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION

Convention met at half-past 2 o'clock. Decussions continued on resolutions 1 and 2. Supported by C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrion, and Seth Sprague.
Song—'The progress of the cause.'
C. C. Burleigh and William Henry spoke in favor

of the resolutions, which were adopted by nearly a

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting assembled at 7 o'clock. The business committee seported the following resolution, which was advocated by Edmand Quincy, tephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster, and Wm. Lloyd

titude of Massachusetts, as seen in the light of her past professions and protestations, do we recognize a new proof of the necessary results of an attempted union between Liberty and Slavery, and a fresh argument for the adoption by all lovers of liberty, and of their country, of the motto of the American aboli-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 27. half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Giles B. Stebbins, Thomas Donald on of Ohio, Nathan Evans of Pennsylvania, and saac T. Hopper of New-York, were added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The discussion was continued on the resolution under

consideration at the time of adjournment, and which was supported by Jonathan Walker, William Henry and W. L. Garrison, and opposed by G. W. F. On motion of Abby Kelley Foster, Samuel Brooke

f Ohio, was added to the committee on the roll and

was invited to perform his ' Ode to Liberty,' dedicated to the venerable Seth Sprague, at such hour as may suit his convenience, during the afternoon or even-

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolution, as an appendix to the one under consideration, and advocated the passage of the same. Origen Bachelor opposed the resolution. Remarks by Abby Kelley Foster, Isaac T. Hopper, and Caleb Stetson.

Resolved, That at the bar of Liberty and Humanity, we impeach GEORGE N. BRIGGS, the ac ther of the proclamation dated yesterday, as perjured his own principles, as a traitor by his own showing-as one, before whose guilt the infamy of Arnold, and of the Missouri compromise, becomes respecta-bility and decency; since, under oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he calls on the Commonwealth to rally to a war, which is waged to defend and protect an act, (the annexation of Texas,) which he has himself so often declared 'a violation of the Constitution,' 'equivalent to dissolution'-a triumph of slavery and despotism-one to which it would be the basest calumny to suppose that Massathe people to forget him as emphatically as they Mason of Boston, and Shaw of Lanesboro', for their treason in 1820.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock.

Opened by a song.

Discussion continued on resolutions, relating to the Mexican war and the Dissolution of the Union-by C. C. Burleigh and Henry Clapp, Jr. The latter America has been trampled under foot by the Slave was personal and bitter in his remarks towards the Convention, and received the applause of the pro- broken in fragments; and slavery portion of the audience, of course.

EVERTING SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the Preside nt

and addressed by Jonathan Walker.

C. L. Remond presented the following resolution

Whereas, from the foundation of the Federal Gov nment, both the slave population and the nominally free people of color have been oppressed most cruelly, and deprived of their civil, moral and religious ights most wrongfully,-patriotism and virtue in them being under the ban of public sentiment, and the of the slaveholding dynasty; therefore, they being treated worse than aliens, and not allow ed to have a country; therefore,

Resolved. That this Convention reco he nominally free people of color throughout the free States, to hold simultaneous meetings, and resolve at the present time, that they will not in any instance as heretofore take up arms in defence of the country, until freedom shall be given the slaves in the South, and their own rights recognized in the North.

Mr. A. H. Townley performed, in a highly skiltul nanner, on the organ, his Ode to Liberty, dedicated to the venerable Seth Sprague. It was received with much applause, and followed by a return of thanks on the part of Mr. Sprague. Parker Pillabury next took the floor, in the midst of

a rowdvish tumult in the galleries, which was continued during his speech, so that few could hear what He maintained a calm front, and exhibited the virtue of patience and good-will in a remarkable degree. He was followed by

ard, except by those near the platform.

feelingly addressed by Father Henry.

laining of the harsh and denunciatory language of TED FREEMEN. the abolitionists, and especially their unwillingness to see anything good in the Church of Christ!' He speech of great holdness, cogency and cloquence; was successfully replied to by W. L. Garrison and also in a powerful manner by Theodore Parker,

the lawless disturbers of the meeting,) took the nced the members of the Convention as traitor

A vote of thanks for having given what Mr. Row an called 'his honest sentiments,' was moved by Mr

igned for the consideration of the National Anti-Sla

y Standard Adjourned.

Edmund Quincy in the chair.

The resolutions relating to Gov. Briggs and the Dissolution of the Union were unanimously adopted. The Torrey resolutions were called up, and advo eated by Seth Sprague, Edmund Quincy, Dr. Gran-fin, Jonathan Walker, Parker Pillsbury, and Pauline S. Wright, who gave a touching account of her inte view with Mr. Torrey a few days before his death Adopted unanimously. Also the following:-

the churches of this city had permitted us to be sur prised at the conduct of the Park Street Church, refusing the use of their house to the funeral service

At 11 o'clock, (agreeably to assignment,) the Na tional Anti-Slavery Standard was taken up for con-sideration. Wendell Phillips offered the following Resolved, That the Convention will meet at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M., adjourn at I, P. M., assemble by W. L. Garrison, S. S. Foster, A. K. Foster, and E. Quincy, and adopted :--

Resolved, That we rejoice to hear that the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society have been so fortunate as to secure the services of several efficient friends of the cause, and of names well known not only for their interest in the cause of form, but for emicence in the republic of letters, to aid in the columns of the National Ami-Slavery Standard '-and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in extending its circulation, and widening

its sphere of influence.

A considerable number of new subscribers for the Standard was obtained in the meeting.

On metion, Wm. P. Atkinson and John Allen wer added to the Finance Committee Edmund Quincy offered the following resolut which was supported by himself, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Mrs. Thompson, (colored,) of Ban-

gor, and Dr. Grandin, and cordially adopted : Resolved. That we rejoice to hear the cordial vitation extended to our noble brother, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, to visit Scotland during the ensuing summer, hailing it as cheering evidence how gloriously his character and self-devotion have triumphed over the continued efforts of so many and such virulent enemies to misrepresent his position and blacker his fair fame-and we hope his sense of duty and his other engagements will permit him to add his woice to those of other friends now abroad, in rousing Scot land to her duty, and persuading or compelling the Free Church to ' Send back the money.'

The remarks of Mrs. Thompson, in grateful reference to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, created a thrilling sen-sation in the meeting. Rev. Caleb Stetson declared that if ever a person spoke by inspiration, it was that woman. He made a very energetic and impressive Of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, is speech.

Edmund Quincy, on behalf of the business committee, offered the following resolution, which was ananimously adopted:

Resolved. That this Convention hails with satisfaction the purpose of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and the Managers of the Rural Fair, to unite in celebrating the 4th of July at Dedham, in the service of the anti-slavery cause, and warmly urges the presence and co-operation of all the friends of emanipation, in this effort to supply Massachusetts with

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That we hear with the deepest satisfaction from our brother H. C. Wright, the cheering fact that the Evangelical Alliance, which meets this month in London, have shut the door of their associ tion on slaveholders, and representatives from slaveholding churches.

Resolved. That we desire to make our voices heard ross the Atlantic, when we attempt to thank our noble brothers in this enterprise, WRIGHT, DOUGLASS and Burrum, for their efficient service to the cause in old Scotland-that we hail the evidence which every mail brings across the ocean, that their mottoof SEND BACK THAT MONEY, will, ere long, be the history of the Free Church; and that much as we long for their presence home, we cheerfully re-cognize the fact that, as Chatham once said, he would chusetts would ever submit; and that we call upon conquer France in America, so we may say now, we J. B. Pierce, S. H. Bramin J. Batchellor S. G. Gilmore Jos. Kingman

Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled at 3 o'clock. An im mense audience was present, and all exhibiting an intense interest." William Henry Channing offered the following

preamble and resolutions :-Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of Power, and the bond of Union between these States

Whereas, we are, therefore, now living not under a legal government, but a lawless oligarchy of slave- !

holders and their vassals; and Whereas, these usurpers have plunged this nation into a most atrocious war, by as atrocious means—a war of endless aggression for the unlimited establishwhich he sustained with great ability, but he was ment of slavery—means, which violate constitutional frequently interrupted by lawless persons in the gal-restrictions, and the obligations and decencies of international law; and

Whereas, finally, the Governor of Massachusetts, in utter disregard of the State's most solemn, explicit and repeated declarations of its will, and his own unequivocal confessions of justice and duty, has dared to summon Massachusetts freemen to fight the bat-

Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts do here and now deliberately assert, that there is no longer a Union of these States, a National Constitution, a National Executive; that no citizen of these States is under any kind of obligation of patriotiem, or of honor, to aid this act of unparalleled outrage upon a sister Republic; that a participation in war is an act of Conspiracy with lawless maranders and murderers, against this nation; and that we aunounce for ourselves, and recommend to our fellowcitizens, the adoption of these three measures of PRACEFUL REVOLUTION, as alone suitable to the present crisis :-

I. Individually and collectively, to pledge selves in no way to countenance, encourage or aid this inhuman and impious robbery of Mexico. II. Individually and collectively, to pledge contributions to support the families of those who,

being drafted in this war, refuse to serve and take. the penalty.

111. To meet in primary assemblies of the People,

W. L. Garrison, who was received with deafening applause and hisses, but it was difficult for him to be and in County, State and General Conventions, for the end of re-establishing this prostrate Republic; of Two of the leading riviers having been arrested by forming a new bond of Union, which shall be a Union the watch, the meeting became quiet, and was very of Freemen, and of Freemen only; of adopting a new The resolution submitted by Mr. Remond was ples of universal justice, and fitted in all its Article nanimously adopted.

Thomas T. Stone, of East Machias, Me. next made liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and thus of orhighly impressive and encouraging remarks.

v. Mr. Willis, of Walpole, N. H. followed, com-

the Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, who pronounced wm. A. White, C. L. Remond, and others; and wer awarm panegyric on Mr. Garrison and the Liberator. enthusiastically adopted.

An Anti-War Pledge, presented by Wm. H. Chaning, was then circulated through the meeting e number of signatures obtained. [See the pinter

in a succeeding column.]

W. L. Garrison presented the following resolute which was adopted

Resolved, That while we lament over the arful fact, that one sixth portion of our fellow-cour are still pining in slavery among us, we are file with the spirit of rejoicing and hope in the brance of the ensurcipation of Erony Mespate There. nobly vindicated their claim to be regarded as ma and brethren since their bberation, by their good co. and brethen since their postantia, by their good on duct and moral and educational improvement; an onflict which is before us, we will press onward in the last chain is broken, the last slave is set free, and

the song of jubilee is heard throughout our border.
The Jubilee Song,— Our grateful hearts with jo o'erflow, -was then sung by the whole andience wi thrilling effect. Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, (one of the taleated

editors of the Pennsylvania Freeman,) offered the following resolution, which she advocated in a very interesting manner:
Resolved, That this Convention recommends to its nembers, and to abolitionists generally, to bear a faithful testimony against the sin of the slaveholder by our fully abstaining from the use and purchase of the products of the slave's unrequited and exterted

In consequence of a lack of time to disc olution, it was, on motion of Wendell Phillips, laid on the table

For the same reason, the following resolution, troduced by S. S. Poster, was laid on the table :-Resolved, That this Convention hears with pleas ure, that it is contemplated by some of the mest as

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS to make trial of the plan of nominating, for one two of the most important State offices of Ohio, isdividuals pledged not to accept of such positions, while this accuraced union continues, in order that the friends of Dissolution may have this public means of shee. ing the world their rapidly increasing numbers and affuence,—the State itself being thus made to pullish abroad our principles and our power.

The resolutions relating to Messrs. Wright, Buf. fum and Douglass, were heartily adopted.

It was announced to the Convention that no even ing meeting could be held, in consequence of Fare: Hall being closed against the Conv man Jonathan Preston, chairman of the C on Public Buildings. The Melodeon had also beer refused, and no other suitable place could be obtained at that late hour. The closing of the Hall was commented upon in a spirited manner by W. L. G. son. After singing an appropriate song, the Corres

FRANCIS JACKSON, President JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY, } Secretaries.

ROLL defray Expenses.

\$3 00 C. D. Blackow 1 00 Caroline Foster 1 00 Martha B. Kent Nathan Evans Wm. Ashby Peleg Clark J. R. Manly J. Richant 00 A friend 0 25 Do. 1 00 C. Sim 00 E. S. Daniels Charles Russell Susan H. Sisson 00 Chas B. Taylor Anna M. Bailey
Cartalia Homer
Anna Q. Thaxter
M. M. Brooks
Mrs. B. Wyman 00 Adin Ba Reuben H. Ober Wm. Farwell 00 Samuel Payne 1 00 Seth Sprague 0 50 W. L. Garrison 0 50 G. W. F Mellen N. She Anna G. Hosmer L. Gates N. Wood, Jr. Harriet Bates 25 Geo. Doughty 25 Wm. B. Stone 25 Oliver Johnson 50 Asa Cutler 00 Augustine C. Taft 00 Alexander Harvey and H. Sa C. and H. Sarge Daniel Gregg R. Weston John Curtis, Jr. C. C. Burleigh H. I. Bowditch John M. Fisk C. F. Hovey E. D. Draper C. Bramball 00 Thos. H. Talbot 00 G. N. Richardson 00 B. M. Cowles Thos. Donaldson, Samuel Barrett Elizabeth Thayer

00 Stephen N. Breed 25 Edward G. Bennet 25 Wm. Hayward 50 Geo. W. Simonds 12 Willard Russell 12 J. Lambert 12 Wm. Gregg 00 Wm. Thomas 1 00 Mary F. Flint 1 00 Jenkins R. Lowell 0 25 James Jackson 25 Silas Kinsley 50 Theodore Parker 00 Sarah S. Russell 00 W. H. Channing, 00 E. Winslow 25 Wm. Jenkins 00 John Ritche 00 Samuel Morton 00 Ebenezer Jenkins 00 Charles W. Crosby

Sarah G. Dayis N. C. Pierce L. R. Aldrich Harriet B. Spooner Zilpha W. Harlow Win Shew Persis S. Batchellor 00 Wm. Whitney 00 Ann M. Pitts 1 00 P. Floyd, 0 25 Mary E. Crosby 1 00 J. Sexton 0 25 R. Bates 0 50 Silas Hollis Rebecca Howland Miss Anna Barnes P. B. Livermore C. W. Mellen 50 Noah Safford 25 Alfred Williams J. N. Parker
L. Hosmer
Rebecca T. Poole 0 25 E. Sprague 0 25 J. P. Oliver 0 25 E. A. Merriam 0 25 E. F. Merriam Sarah Ford
M. G. Bacon
M. A. Willard
L. A. Brown
A. D. Manson
O. W. Allen 25 George Studley 50 Nath'l Poole 50 Lewis Ford 00 H. H. Brigham

S. M. Cooke
Mrs. Follen
M. W. Chapma.
Sarah W. Tyler
Harriet B. Hall

Richard Clapp

Increase S. Smith Edmund Quincy Lather Melendy 00 Geo. Miles 25 John Rand 25 A. Wyman 50 Moses Smith Elizabeth W. William Johnson Davee Elijah Richmond 25 Aoses Smith
50 Mary C. Chapurs
25 E. A. Cotton
25 E. A. Cotton
25 G. W. Stacy
25 G. W. Stacy
25 G. W. Stacy
25 G. W. Stacy
26 50 Sam'l Harvey
27 G. Wendell Phillip
28 Coffin Pitts
28 C. Coffin Pitts
29 Chas. J. Wils Eljah Richmond John Rogers Wm. Noyes Mary A. Cutter Louisa Hall Polly Bradish F. P. Folger David Tilden Clark Aldridge Samuel May A friend

12 Char. J. Wilson 25 A. P. White Do. Maria L. Southwick Charles C. Folien W. A. White L. M. Robbins 0 25 J. Ru ne Spooner O. Bacheler Sophronia M. Browne

Ward Cowing A friend Do.

1 00 A Printer 0 50 Maria F. Baker GEORGE THOMPSON

Do. Do. Do.

Do.

It is quite needless to solicit our readers to the eloquent speech of this distinguished erster lanthropist and reformer, made at the great War Meeting held in Glasgow in April last we print without abridgment on our last page will be seen that he unequivocally adopts the property of Nou-Resistance. Read and circulate the excellent. Address adopted at the same unceing. XIH

m. H. Chan-

eting, and a e the pledge

g resolution.

r the awful

countrymen we are filled

the remem-pard Thee-s, who have ded as men eir good com-rement; and

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audience with

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ice.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE ARMY OF JUSTICE, HUMANITY, PEACE AND LIBERTY.

ANTI-WAR PLEDGE. We the undersigned, desiring to show our atter shorrace of slavery, and of every act either of the State or of the individual, which means to suppet a and to bind ourselves, before God and the world, to side with the oppressed, and not with the oppressor, hereby piedge ourselves, neither by act nor deed to aid, support or countenance the Govern-ment in the War with Mexico; but at all hexand at every sacrifice, to refuse enlistment contribution, aid and countenance to the War. Joseph Woodson

Chas. C. Barry

Caroline E. Remond Sarah P. Remond

Francis H. Cowing P. Pitts Frederic A. Newball

Lewis Jenkins

S. Bliss Chas, Burlington Daniel Holbrook Henry R. Curtis

Ira Gray Samuel Mitchell

G. W. F. Mellen

Sam'l L. Young C. W. Mellen

W. R. G. Mellen

D. P. Livermore

Russel Tomlinson Mary A. Livermore Susan H. Sisson Wm. P. Atkinson

Richard Clapp Chas. T. Tucker Seth L. Harris

Clark Aldrich Wm. Farwell Charles Bowers F. B. Homer Wm. F. Tarbell Wm. C. Nell

Tho. Donaldson

Samuel Swett Geo. Booth G. E. Capron John S. Jacobs

Ollway West

N. Gunnison

Saul Barrett Augustus D. Manson Elridge G. Wellington

C. H. Price Chas. D. Cushing

Ira Gray Mary H. Lincoln

Mary Donaldson Eliza A. Thaxter

Mary Crosby Charlotte T. Gilmo Harriet M. Hill

Charlotte Hoctford Maria L. Southwich

Luther Bent John C. Wyman W. W. Rich Joseph A. Whitmarsh

Asa D. Hatch Mary Ann Ford

Lemuel Mortor

Mary T. S. Gunnie Wm. H. Gunnison Anne M. Whiting

Alex. Harvey Francis L. Capen D. S. Grandin

Geo. W. Lowell Reuben H. Ober

Granville Homer

Geo. W. Simonds John Russel

Simeon Dodge, Jr. Win. Shew Charles Russell

Robert B. Rogers.

Samuel G. Gilmore Lewis Ford

Richard Plumer

T. H. Bartlett

J. B. Kendall

Richard Brinkley

E. S. Walker Geo. J. Peterson

Charles Osgood George Evans Samuel Henry

Walter Robbins

Nath'l Wood, Jr.

Deborah Lane Deborah Holmes

Ann F. Hosmer

Anna M. Bailey

E. M. Sturgis
Sarah E. Senman
S. B. Watson
Mrs. Christian Robie

Marianne Ferguson

John Wright Lemuel Burr

Athea Floyd Louisa Jones Geo, Gilmer

James Gilmore

Geo. W. Pierce

Wm. B. Logan

Francis Leathe Alice Bush Mary Willey

C. Johnston

Abby Rogers
Mary Ann Blasland
S. W. Dodge

Abby Osgood C. A. Keyes Augusta A. Bray M. M. Chamberlair Diana Robinson

James Turner
John K. Smith
Hiram A. Tanney
Manly O. Butler
James Ross
John Butler
H. Clapp, Jr.

If As many of the names in the foregoing list

the written in haste with a pencil, it is probable that there of them are inaccurately printed. A few we

te compelled to omit, in consequence of their being

We call upon the friends of Peace, Humanity and

ly, in every city, town and village of this Com-

thus committed be stated to the country,

buyi the medium of the Liberator, or any other

We find it impossible to give, in our present

for any of the details of the war against

borealth of New-England of the Free States hee that this Pledge is presented for signature to

Augustine C. Taft Nancy M. Robinson

Noah Safford

John Clement Sidney Hall Sam'l J. Hallowell

John Sawyer D. M. Foster

G. Greene

Thomas P. Jefferson Wm. H. Fish

Wm. T. F. Peirce S. R. Marston

Samuel W. Marston

John Butler

S. Paul

nd Quincy Edmund Quincy
Wendell Phillips
William Lloyd Garrison H. Channing Eliza L. Follen and Jackson F. Hovey Thomas T. Stone Anne Warren Weston William Spooner Addison Davis Christopher Robinson Eli S. Burnham Whiting el Daggett

ly, to bear a alayeholders, ad purchase of and exterted iscuse the res-Phillips, laid Helen E. Garrison Emma Forbes Weston resolution, inthe table :-Charles C. Follen of the most ac-Grew Mary G. Chapman Josathan Walker OLDERS, ing Moody D. Hudson ing, for one or C. Lenox Remond Oliver Johnson John Cartis, Jr. positions, while that the friends Jas. B. Yerrinton Alby Southwick Sarah H. Southwick means of shewg numbers and s made to pub-wer. s. Wright, Buf-Mary J. Flint Margaret Jenkins Wm. Prince Anna Gardner Elizabeth C. Leach Rebecca T. Poole pted.
on that no evensence of Fancuil
ntion by Alder-Eleazer Evans the Committee C. Hathaway had also been could be obtained M. Spear Hall was com-Joseph K. Edgley John S. Rogers Robert R. Crosby by W. L. Garri-Chas, W. Taylor William Ashby, Jr. N. President. Charles Spear Jer'h B. Sanderson H. A. Morse ac N. Swasey Convention, to S. C. Hewitt B. F. Baneroft

Cynthia H. Goodne Foster B. Kent rances H. Drake Anna Q. Thaxter ons micls Louis R. Beal Taylor H. Ober Mary Danforth Susan Baker ren Bacheler rague Vm. Sears Mellen Mary Sears Helen L. Thoreau Sophia E. Thoreau Triah Ritchie Bates Sally G. Andrews Joseph W. Porter Polly D. Bradish tler ine C. Taft der Harvey Abby Torrey Harriet A. Marston der Harvey

I. Talbot
tichardson
siley
Chaco
tichards
d Jackson
S. Breemer
Cowles
n N. Breed
in G. Bennett
layward
d Russell
thert arianne Cabot rdia O. Lefavre lannah B. Spooner and J. Davee Androse Wellington ET J. K. Wellington Mary Adams ny C. Sanger N. Chesley Geo. C. Lench Ann K. Byrou Caroline Foster C.D. Barbour Angelina F. Wood letsey D. Holmes ney B. Browne ad H. Brewster Toomas Ridgway Geo, W. Haslewoo Geo. C. Studley Sarah Clay Mary A. Kowl Henry Elwell, Jr. S. E. Donaldson

Fhomas
F. Flint
F. Flint
Jackson
Kinsley
ore Parker
S. Russell
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inslow
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H. Waisen
vaer Jenkins
es W. Crosby
Taylor
Whitney
M. Pitts
byd. E. Crosby Safford d Williams Merriam Merriam ge Studley Poole Sparrell man Lothrop I. Brigham Rand

J. Wooldridge Ju. B. Richards

Amasa Soule Mary P. Kenny

Somo H. Cowing

Lacretia A. Cowing C.Peirce George Doughty G. A. Coggiu L. F. Stone

Charles Stearns

Caoline C, Thayer N. B. Spooner Deire S. Harlow

Vacy Prince Relan Peirce Zipha W. Harlow Seeh D. Holmes Daniel Kimball

Smil W. Wheeler

Elinidge Sprague A. G. Howard Ciru Cooke Salomon Guessa

non Guess

Henry P. Trask Wilson Wilson

h. Weston
Ame Pomroy
L.P. L. Durant

ydney Southworth

Vyman
es Smith
y G. Chspman
Cotton
y Lindsley
V. Stacy
'I Harrey
dell Phillips
es P. Bayce
in Pitts
tobinson
s. J. Wilson
p. White
tassell
ab, Clay
Carpenter
fin L. Walker
reis H. Drake
y A. Browne
rrend Do.

Do. Printer ria F. Baker MPSON. t our readers to persectinguished orator, phiie at the great Antir in April last, which on our last page. It d and circulate the ex-

With a desire to occupy at least an entire page with a graphic description of the Convention, here we are crowded into a few inches of apace. Such meetings have never been held in Boston before. There have been many thrilling anti-slavery gatherings in time past—and each successive New-England Convention has been an improvement on the former—but the most stirring, the most important, and the most deanly felt, was the cathering of last week. but the most stirring, the most important, and the most deeply felt, was the gathering of last week. Truer friends of liberty, braver spirits, never assembled in Fancini Hall. They were summoned to the scene of moral conflict by the following heart-stirring lines of Whittian, written for another occasion, but still more appropriate in a crisis like this :-

Men—if manhood still ye claim,
If the Northern pulse can thrill,
Roused by wrong, or stung by shame,
Freely, strongly still—
Let the sounds of traffic die—
Shot the mill-gate—leave the stall—
Fling the axe and hammer by—
Throng to FANEUIL HALL!

Wrongs which freemen never brooked,
Dangers grim and fierce as they,
Which, like crouching lions, looked
On your fathers' way,—
These your instant ze'al demand,
Shaking with their earthquake-call
Every rood of Pilgrim land—
Ho, to FANEUIL HALL!

From your capes and sandy bars,—
From your mountain-ridges cold,
Through whose pines the westering stars
Stoop their crowns of gold,—
Come, and with your footsteps wake
Echoes from that holy wall;
Once again, for Freedom's sake,
Rock your fathers' Hall!

Up, and tread beneath your feet Every cord by party spun; Let your hearts together beat As the heart of one. Banks and tariffs, stocks and trade, Let them rise, or let them fall; FREEDOM asks your common aid— Up, to FANEUIL HALL!

Up, and let each voice which speaks, Ring from thence to Southern plains,
Sharply, as the blow which breaks
Prison-bofts and chains!
Speak as well becomes the free—
Dreaded more than steel or ball,
Shall your calmest utterance be,
Heard from FANEULL HALL!

Ring from thence to Southern plains,
Sharply, as the blow which breaks
Prison-bolts and chains!

Speak as well becomes the free—
Dreaded more than steel or ball,
Shall your calmest utterance be,
Heard from FANEULI HALL!
Have they stronged us?—Let as then
Render back nor threats nor prayers!
Have they chained our free-born men?—
LET US UNCHAIN THEIRS!
Up! your banner leads the van,
Blasoned, 'Lissary ron All.'
Finish what your size began—
Up, to FANEULI HALL!
Men and women, worthy of the name—worthy of
the times—worthy of the age—responded to this call
from all parts of New-England, and even from the
far West. 'O, it was a cheering and subline spectacle to behold them! They seemed to have but one
heart, to be moved by one impulse, to mingle into
one, like kindred drops. Notwithstanding the many
other attractive anniversaries held at the same time,
the attendance at the anti-slavery meetings wasuniformly large, and at times immense. The character
of the topics discussed—the boldness of the doctrines
advanced—the strength of the language used—the
eloquence and celebrity of the speakers—served to
create intense interest and excitement in the public
mind. To the rescue of the American Church and
the American Government came, as usual, the
proface, the drunken, the lawless, who, by their yells
and hisses, though seriouside every charge that was
made against Church and State. Among the many
powerful speeches that were made, we must not pass
over those of Caleb Stetans, Theodore Parker and
William Henry Channing, which were full of glorious 'tresson' to the cause of Satan, and of entire
loyally to that of God.

We can give nothing more, this week, than the
mere naked proceedings. To the resolutions at were adopted, we specially refer the reader, as samples of the spirit of the occasion. The synolution is
ownerd, and can not resolution that
were and give more many to be an adventure of the proposedings, bestowed the highest compliments upon the
speakers, and fully sustained every charge that was
made against C

offeet from Alderman Freston, on the fact excited gen-mittee on Public Buildings. This fact excited gen-mittee on Public Buildings. This fact excited gen-We hold that there is not only 'no political necessity. We have the foland morning daily papers :---

ed the grant, and stated to the City Clerk and the Superin endent, that we should use the Hall on the 26th, and if we intended to use it on the 28th, we would give sufficient notice. We advertised that the Convention would meet in Faneuil Hall on both the days on which it was granted to us, and informed the Superintendent that such was our intention. At the late hour to which we have adverted, the spirit of strict construction descended upon the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, and he shut the door in our face, because we had not given a formal notice to the Committee? and this in the face of the fact, that the use of the Hall is granted by the month, for other purposes, to be used on any evenings, if not other wise occupied, at the pleasure of the applicant!

nings, if not otherwise occupied, at the pleasure of the applicant!

Whether it was the promptings of a base pro-slavery spirit, or a cowardly truckling before the imaginary probability of a contingent mob, which impelled Mr. Alderman PRESTON to take this extraordinary and reprehensible course, is a question which it is important only to himself to decide. We would simply ask our fellow-citizens to consider whether he would have dared thus to insult a convention of any political party, or of any other philanthropic movement. We leave these questions to the decision of himself and the public.

PRANCIS JACKSON,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
EDMUND QUINCY,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Boston, May 29, 1846.

Boston, May 29, 1846.

tings at the business meeting of the American has Society, a few days since. Nor have we any

THE NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION. | IT GEORGE N. BRIGGS, Governor of this Commonwealth, has stained his soul with dishonor, proved traitorous to the cause of liberty, brought contempt and infamy upon the old Bay State, and imbrued his hands in innocent blood, (though he tries to wash them clean as did Pilate of old,) by issuing the ollowing revolting proclamation :

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETIS. TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An act of Congress passed on the 13th day of May inst., declares that 'by an act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States, and said act further 'authorizes the President to employ the militia, the naval and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offor their services.'

In pursuance of the provision of that act, I have received from the Secretary of War a communication dated the 19th inst., in which he says, 'on the part of the President, I have to request your excellency to cause to be enrolled and held in readiness for muster into the service of the United States,

One Register of Inparent.'

ONE REGIMENT OF INFABERTY.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the origin or necessity of the war, the constitutional authorities of the country have declared that a war with a foreign country actually exists.

It is alike the dictate of patriotism and humanity, that every means, honorable to ourselves and just to our enemy, should be employed to bring 'said war to a speedy and successful termination,' and thus to abbreviate its calamities, and save the scorifice of he man life, and the wasting of the public treasure.

A prompt and energetic co-operation of the whole trople, in the use of those means, is eminently calculated to produce that most desirable result.

To that end, I call upon the citizen soldiers of Massachusetta at once to enrol themselves in sufficient numbers to meet this request of the President of the United States, and to hold themselves in readiness to be mustered into the service of the republic, when the exigencies of the country shall require it.

The details of the proposed enrolment will be given in a general order from head quarters. ONE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY."

Geo. N. BRIGGS,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Boston, 26th May, 1846.

Now read the following solemn Appeal, signed by George N. Briggs as a Representative from Massa-chusetts in the Congress of the United States : TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

eral surprise and indignation, and drew forth the fol-lowing Card, which appeared in the leading evening for it, 'no advantages to be derived from it,' but that there is NO CONSTITUTIONAL POWER delega-A CARD.

The undersigned ask the attention of the public to be following statement:

The undersigned ask the attention of the public to be following statement:

The undersigned ask the attention of the public to the following statement:

Application was made and granted, as we were informed by the City Clerk, and the Superintendent of the Hall, for the use of Faneuil Hall, for the sessions of the Anti-Slavery Convention, for the 26th, and 28th instants. On the afternoon of the 28th, after it was too late to procure any other place of meeting, we were informed by the Superintendent of the Hall, that he had just been instructed by Alderman JONATHAN PRESTON, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, not to permit the Convention to occupy the Hall during the extraordinary procedure, by which an audience of thousands, some of whom had travelled thousands of miles on this errand, were robbed of the best hours of their meeting, we understand to have been this. The application was made for the 26th, 27th and 28th, and was granted for the first and last days, being previously engaged for the intervening one. We accepted the grant, and stated to the City Clerk and the 20th, and if we intended to use it on the 28th, we would give sufficient notice. We advertised that the Convention would meet in Faneuil Hall on both the days on which it was granted to us, and informed the Superiastendent that such was our intention. At he late hour to which we have adverted, the spirit of strict construction descended upon the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, and he shut the door in our face, because we had not given a formal notice to the Committee: and this in the face of the first and this in the face of the feel, that the pas of the Hall is regarded by the days on which he have a diverted, the spirit of strict construction descended upon the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, and he shut the door in our face, because we had not given a formal notice to the Committee: and this in the face of the feel, that the pas of the Hall is regarded by the days on the committee of the Policia Rollings. The Hall is regarded by the days on the committee of the Policia Rollings

I, March 3, 1843.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
SETH M. GATES.

WILLIAM SLADE,
WILLIAM B. CALHOUN,
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,
SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS,
NATHANIEL B. BORDEN,
THOS C CHITTENDEN,
JOHN MATTOCKS,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
JOSHUA M. HOWARD. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN
JOSHUA M HOWARD,
VICTORY BIRDSEYE,
THOMAS TOMLINSON,
STALEY N. CLARK,
CHARLES HUDSON,
ARCHIBALD L. LINN,
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,
TRUMAN SMITH,
DAVID BRONSON, GEORGE W. BRIGGS !

Can language depict the guilt of such a man as Up to this hour, Alderman Preston has remained dumb; but the Atlas—the mild, decent, gentlemanly, to consistent, anti-Texan Atlas—fully endorses his representation. rehensible conduct! But this is not all. At a meet- Slavery Convention in Fancuit Hall, he attempted to ing of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, Tuesday justify his conduct at the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on Monday last, as

afternoon—
Ordered—That permits for the use of Fancuil Hall be granted only on the following conditions: that the expense of opening, cleaning and lighting be defrayed by the applicants; that the police in attendance to the Liberator, or any other of the same to be defrayed by the applicants; that the applicants shall be answerable for all damages done to the Hall while they occupy it.

This is placing the city under mob law and tantaments at the promised sketch of the scandalous proving at the business meeting of the American army has captored Barista, and the details of the war against the Society, a few days since. Nor have we any facing at the details of the war against the state of the sundered at the district. But let it be remembered that the race to anti-slavery meetings. Well, we shall see how long this infamous procedure will be sustained by the suit was otherwise with a public officer, who bad assumed responsibility as the servant of his fellows.

which he has exhibited, during the past year, toward the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, and the most devoted friends of the anti-slavery cause—his speech and behaviour at the New-England Convention last week—and the misapprehension of his true character, on the part of many well-disposed persons—all these require, at this time, that he should be openly rebuked.

Our reluctance to notice him at all is almost insurmountable. His vanity and self-conceit being excestible act of finally adjourning, and every moment.

our reluctance to notice him at all is almost insurmountable. His vanity and self-conceit being excessive, he is one of those who are ever hungering and thirsting after notoriety, and who, adepts in the art of bombast and simulation, aspire to be as lofty in position as they are grovelling in spirit. This is our first, and will probably be our last notice of him.

In August, 1842, an anti-slavery convention was held in Nantucket, at which Mr. Clapp (then a resident in that town, a bankrupt in business, and we believe equally so in moral reputation) made his appearance at an early hour. After a speech from Stephen S. Foster, he came forward in defence of the church and elergy, especially of Nantucket; and never shall we forget the demoniacal aspect of his countenance, or the fierce malignity of his spirit towards us personally, and as a body. His vituperation exceeded to a fearful extent.

In the evening, stimulated to deeds of desperation by his inflammatory language, a mob surrounded the Atheneum building, in which the convention met, invaded the meeting, interrupted its deliberations with yells and hisses, sought to seize the persons of the prominent abolitionists, dashed in the windows the formation of it at the time, but the Convention being almost in the text of finally adjourning, and every moment as the act of finally adjourning, and every moment as the the confinal and the time, but the Convention being almost in the act of finally adjourning, and every moment as the the act of finally adjourning, and every moment as the time, but the despatch of their business, 1 did not wish to interrupt them.

When papers were being circulated for pledges of persons not to sustain the government in any event, in the present was with Mexico, a gentlemar, whom I do not know, came to me, and present was with Mexico, a gentlemar, whom I do not know, came to me, and present was with Mexico, a gentlemar, whom I do not know, came to me, and met a lawyer has to take this, and must to take the support the laws of the country,

guage,) but those who knew him intimately had no do all I can for their melioration. The cause of the faith in his sincerity. From that time, he espoused colored man, in whatever section of our country, esthe anti-slavery cause with great zeal, and pushed pecially, is really my own cause; and it would himself conspicuously forward in various conventions, being ready and smart in debate, though always I ask my friends who may have been prejubitter in spirit and coarse in language. For a short diced against me, by the course of the gentleman, to time, he edited a small Temperance sheet in New- be assured that there is no cause for such prejudice. Bedford, and then went to Lynn to edit the Essex County Washingtonian, (now the Pioneer,) in the employ of Christopher Robinson, its proprietor, a be-nevolent, kind-hearted, generous man, who has been strangely duped, and led astray from his old friends, speech and with non-resistance to carry Silas Lamson by the wily course of this deceitful man.

Mr. Clapp now set himself up for the most astonhow easily he could throw all others into the shade. very few minutes, when the President of the Conwards those, whom he is now so bitterly reviling, having no connection whatever with slavery, unti was characterised by fawning and flattery, until, he chose to give way. Mr. Lamson was undoubtedfinding that they would not take him into their confidence, he suddenly changed his policy, and ascerdos 5; but is that Society, which has so strenuously lordly boards, and to make open war upon the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, and their prominent friends. He has in a special manner directed his assaults to the Liberator, and (coward like) grown hold by the immunity with which (coward like) grown bold by the impunity with which he has been permitted to strike; for we have not deigned to notice him, though he has been libelling us for a year past.

[Asswer. The New-England Anni-State; for vention does not profess to be a Non-Resistance body. Silas Lamson was removed on the responsibility of the individuals who took him out of the hall, and with all possible gentleness. He is a harmless, in the individuals who took him out of the hall, and with all possible gentleness.

To this treachery he has added consummate hypocrisy. Seeing that he was fast losing the respect and society of abolitionists, he suddenly began to deplore which he and the abolitionists generally (of course) had indulged, and to talk of the necessity of being freedom of speech being violated in such a case.] more 'genial' in temper, and soft in speech, towards ernment, and the old betrayers of the anti-slavery capries,—while his breast was never more full of gall and wormwood, to be expended and upon the uncompromising advocates of the right. Liberty party suddenly changed its aspect in his eyes; and the seceders from the anti-slavery platform became the most self-sacrificing abolitionists in the land! The twadders in the cause of peace—men governed by no vital principle, cherishing merely a sentimental opposition to war, and afraid to speak in a tone above a whisperwere held up by him as perfect models for imitation in carrying on the great work of Reform! Of course, with all such, he has suddenly coins into favor, thus confirming the Hudibrastic declaration, that

'Doubtleas the pleasure is as great

Of being ohested, as to cheat.

He has recently come out of Salem jail, where he was confined exty days for a libel, in the Pioneer a pro-slavery church and clergy, a blood-stained gov-

tain duties prescribed by the laws, he was bound to perform them. Having sworn, in the presence of the constituted public authorities, to support the Constitute public authorities, and the support support of the Constitute public authorities, and the support support of the Constitute public authorities, and the su

Atheneum building, in which the convention met, invaded the meeting, interrupted its deliberations with yells and hisses, sought to seize the persons of the prominent abolitionists, dashed in the windows with various missiles, and did much injury to the hall. Alarmed at what he had done, and in order to avert from himself, as far as possible, the infamy of the transaction, Mr. Clapp affected to deprecate the riotous proceedings, and tried to induce his friends and backers, the mobocrats, to desist from their course. But they chose to disregard their principal instigator; and for three or four days, all law and order were trampled under foot, mobocracy was in the ascendant, and the civil authorities were either unable or unwilling to preserve the peace.

Another anti-slavery convention was held in Nantucket, about a year from that time, at which Mr. Clapp came forward, and acknowledged that he had done wrong—asked pardon of S. S. Foster, who was then present, and expressed his regret that we were not also present, that he might make the same acknowledgment to us. This looked like a 'very magnation retraction,' (to borrow Mr. Leavitt's lannamimous retraction) the second proceedin is retraction, (to borrow Mr. Leavitt's lan- my humble ability, am ever ready and willing to

With great respect, MACON B. ALLEN.

QUERY. Was it in accordance with freedom out of Faneuil Hall, yesterday, against his will, because he wished to occupy the 'free platform' for half ishing reformer the world had ever seen, and wrote an hour? The article which he was reading could and spoke 'great swelling words of vanity' to prove not have been interminable, and he had spoken but a Adroit in the use of his pen, as well as tongue, and vention, assisted by the 'proper authorities,' put a having a pretty clear intellectual perception of the stop to his reading, by carrying him out of the Hall nature of reform, he wrote many good articles, and At the Melodeon, the day before, Mr. Spear was alattracted considerable attention. His conduct to- lowed to speak without interruption upon a subject taining that he had completely blinded the vision of demanded freedom of speech, to countenance this act his employer, (and so was in no danger of losing his situation, he began to retail the slang of a New-Hampwho have so strongly denounced others for removing shire assailant about the tyranny of corporations' and them, when interfering with public meetings, to be

sane old man, who has recently come out of the Worcester Asylum, probably as incurable. It was an act of perfect kindness to him personally, and of the uncharitable spirit and denunciatory language in which he and the abolitionists generally (of course) terruption of the meeting. It is about to talk about terruption of the meeting.

LECTURES TO LADIES.

UNION ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION

POURTE OF JULY AT DEDHAM.

This may be made, hy previous arrangement and co-operation, a grand financial means, by which to supply Massachusetts with lecturing agents.

The devoted friends of the cause, who have the gift of apeech, should be there, with the fervent and convincing eloquence, that the time demands—for multitudes will doubtless be there to listen. The Managers of the Rural Fair will be there with a choice collection of valuable and beautiful things, suited for holiday presents;—and multitudes will doubtless be there to purchase. Those friends who have the gift of musical ability, whether vocal or instumental, are sarnestly entreated to avail themselves of this opportunity to aid the cause, by drawing the multitude within the range of auti-slavery influences.

But the principal means of making the day not only improving and delightful, but profitable to the cause in a financial point of view, will be the sale of refreshments. For these, the managers must rely mainly on the contributions of friends. Let the abolitionists in every town and village take the steps to the contribution of the cause of the sale o raise supplies that they did previous to our anti-alavery celebration of the lat of August at Hingham year before last, and the financial result will sur prise themselves.

Whatever is contributed in this way will, by the

arrangements of the Managers of the Rural Fair, be prepared and disposed of to the best advantage. The cream, sugar, ice, &c., which might easily be sent and which doubtless will be contributed, will be made into ice-creams. The fruit and flowers will be sure to find a profitable sale, as well as the provisions of every description. Donations in money, from such as prefer to aid in that way, will be most welcome, as as prefer to aid in that way, will be most welcome, as affording the means of making more money of it, by supplying the wants of the visiters if the direct contributions of refreshments should be insufficient.

I. Books are opened at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cornhill, in which the friends are requested to enter

their intended contributions, that judicious and evo-nomical calculations may be previously made, respect-ing the amount of provisions to be depended on.

Bread of all kinds, cakes, pies, tea, coffee,

will be especially needed.

IF A gratuitous supply of oats, with a volunteer band of friends of the cause to take charge of the horses and vehicles of the rest, will be a most profitable arrangement, and any friends willing to supply those wants of the day, will serve the cause by en-tering their names. Will the friends at a distance let those in the city hear from them through the Liberator?

Seats will be provided, and every arrangement made to render this a pleasant and profitable occa-Notice of further arrangements will appear hereaf-

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MAY, 1846.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MAI, I
teceived from Dr. Walter Channing, of
Boston, to redeem pledge,
from Giles B. Stebbins, for collections made as agent—
In Hanson, above expenses of
meeting,
Milford, do. do. do.
Holliston, do. do. do. Holliston, do. do. do. Mendon, do. do. do. Berlin, do. do. do. from a friend, " from a friend,
" Uxbridge, above expenses do.
" from a friend,
" Uxbridge, above expenses do.
" from O. B. Morey, Charlestown,
for pledge,
" Caroline Weston, for pledge,
from Misses Margaret, Hannsh, and
Mary Jane Andrews, each \$1,
" from John A. Andrews, to redeem
pledge,
" from T. T. Stone, for donations rereceived by him as agent—
of Mrs. Brooks, for Con.
cord Fem. A. S. Society, \$20 00
of W. A. White,
" John Schooler,
" John Schooler,
" John Schooler,
" S. PHILBRICK,
Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, June 1, 1846.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE. The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Annual Meeting at New Garden, Col. Co., commencing on the 17th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Arrangements are being made for the attendance of prominent advocates of the oppressed, not only of our own, but other States; the result of which, with the particulars, will be made known previous to other particulars, will be made known previous

the meeting.

From the increasing interest in this State, we anticipate a general rally. We also invite our friends of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Indiana to be

whith us on that occasion, and aid in devising efficient plans of operation for the coming year.

T Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster, and Parker Pillsbury of N. H., will be at the meeting.

By order of the Ex. Com. of the O. A. A. Society. LOT HOLMES, Secretary

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at South Andover, commencing on Friday, June 19th, at 2 o'clook, P. M., to continue on Saturday and Sunday.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, C. L. Remond, Loring Moody, Addison Davis, and others, will be present. The friends of the slave throughout the county are earnestly desired to convene in large numbers, on that important occasion. The present is a crisis in the anti-slavery cause, which demands the united counsel and vigorous co-operation of every abolitionist. Let each resolve to be present, and make the meeting unprecedented in the annals of the Society, in point of numbers and interest.

C LENOX REMOND, President.

MARY P. KERSY, Sas'ry

Salem, May 25, 1846

POSTPONEMENT POSTPONEMENT!

The meeting of the Worcester county [North] Anti-Slavery Society, notified to be held at Princeton, on Wednesday, the 3d of June, will be postponed till THURSDAY, the 11th inst., as nearly all the lecturers are engaged on the 3d to attend the N. H. State Society Meeting, on the 3d and 4th. [Don't forget the day—Thursday, the 11th inst.] Adin Ballou, Chas. L. Remond, William A. White and Loring Moody have engaged to be present. Friends of the cause, let nothing keep you away from this meeting. We need your counsel and co-operation in this hour of peril to humanity,—our country, and our country's heliest enterprise.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Pres.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Pres S. P. LOCKE, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES BY C. C. BUR-This eloquent friend of the slave will lecture in

This eloquent friend of the slave will lecture in Westboro', Saturday, June 6.
Northboro', Sunday, " 7.
West Boylston, Monday, " 8.
Bolton, Tuesday, " 9.
Princeton, (in connexion with the quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society,) June 10.
The friends in the above towns are requested to make every preparation for his loctures, and convey him from town to town without charge. The present crisis demands that every facility should be afforded to those who are preaching the glorious doctrine of human brotherhood and equality.

Gen Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

To Charles Spear will deliver a lecture on the Proper Treatment of the Criminalf in the Rev. John T. Sargeant's church, Somerville, next Sabbath eve-ning, at half past 7.

MACON B. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CORRELL, BOSTON.

### POETRY.

IP Al the meeting held in Fanouil Hall on the 18th ultimo, to commemorate the death of Charles T. Torrey in the cause of suffering humanity, Dr. Walter Channing came forward, and read the ful-lowing original lines written by 'his beloved friend James Russell Lowell.' Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, presided on the occasion, and made an able speech, and was followed by H. B. Stanton, Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, and Dr. Walter Channing.

Woe worth the hour when 't is a crime To plead the poor and dumb bond man's cause, When all that makes the heart sublime, The glorious throbs that conquer time, Are traitors to our cruel laws!

He strove among God's suffering poor One gleam of brotherhood to send;
The dangeon oped its hungry door,
To give the truth one martyr more,
Then shut—and here behold the end!

nr. O Mother-State! when this was done, No pitying three thy bosom gave; Silent thou saw'st the death-shroud spun, And now thou givest to thy son The stranger's charity-a grave,

Must it be thus forever? No. The hand of God sows not in vain Long-sleeps the darkling seed below, The seasons come and change and go, And all the fields are ripe with grain.

Although our brother lies asleep, Man's heart still struggles, still aspires; His grave shall quiver yet, while deep Through the brave Bay State's pulses leap Her ancient energies and fires.

When hours like this, the senses' gush Have stilled, and left the spirit room, It hears amid the eternal hush The sweeping pinions' dreadful rush That bring the vengeance and the doom.

Not man's brute vengeance, such as rends What rivets man to man apart;—
God doth not so bring round his ends, But waits the ripened time, and sends Sweet mercy to the oppressor's heart.

> From the Lowell Journal. MEXICO!-WAR! BY J. WESLEY HANSON.

All stocks are falling but gun-stocks ! Hurra, to the rescue! down, down with the slaves! Kick the vile hordes into premature graves! Have they dared, the poor caitiffs, to injure or vex us Upon them-repeat what we gave them in Texas ! Will the dull fools of Mexico make a new trial? Then empty of vengeance the Death-angel's vial! We are freemen, enlightened, we care for no man, And we to the Nation where rests our dread ban. From the South and the West, from the East and the North.

Pour your brave legions in multitudes forth; Let them march in their strength, and the Mexican

Shall be like the grain, -and the sickles, our swords! In the pride of our strength, our bold eagle will

weep, With a wing on the land and a wing on the deep, And we to the place where he stoops in his wrath, Like the red-linked lightning he'll tear him a path O, the Eagle of Freedom's a proud, noble bird! In the smoke of the battle, his screamings are heard; With a broad wing all gloom, and a bright eye all

He sweepeth along in the pride of his ire! He fears no assault, and he spurns all control,-Wo, we to the Nation where he deals his dole! One shrill, deathly scream-one swoop on the prey, And they pass like the shadows of sunset away Does he fear at all? Ah, histories tell us,

He is not at all times for battle so zealous; A day or two since, when from England's broad

The old British beast was heard loudly to roar, And the music came booming across the Atlantic,-The brave Bird of Freedom had almost gone frantic ! In his terror he lost his great bundle of arrows, And shook like a hawk-hunted covey of sparrows Yes: there he sat trembling, and timidly shivering, And each gray feather with terror was quivering. His screams were all hushed-he was mute as a

Awed silent and still at the Lion's dread howl. His peace branch he waved with a suppliant motion Peace, peace,' was his cry, on the land, on the

And now that the Mexican buzzard, half dead. Has dared, in his own nest, to raise up his head, Our proud BIRD of FREEDOM, with flame-kindlin

Proclaims with a shrick, ' I am king of the sky!' O, a right cunning bird is this Eagle, I ween, As cunning a bird as there ever was seen;

When England shall speak, then he boweth hi As though in the sound there were judgment an

His scream is all silent, his plumage is drooping, No more in his pride from his cyrie he's stooping There's some thing, I think, in the lion's hours growl,

That changes the BIRD to a harn-yard fowl! But poor little Mexico, what right has she To speak e'er a word to the Bind of the FREE? We remember Cortes, with a dozdn of men, Conquered their legions once and again ;-And shall this Republic be wronged by them now No ! down at our feet they shall suppliant bow; Or Paredes and old Santa Anna, I ween, Shall roast in the kitchen of Guatemozin Away ! root them up ! slay the haughty assumers, And rare the proud halls of the proud Montezumas

Yes, the Eagle is surely a wonderful bird .-His terrible screamings may always be heard When the weak and defenceless oppose him, or se To rend the poor prey from his blood-dripping beak : But the strong ones of Earth, they may do as they

And a goeling half fledged is not any more whist; He will crouch him, and fawn, and bow down hi

Nor rumple a plame on his purple dved breast. O, shame on the Nation !- O, shame to us all.

That we ever from manhood so sadly should fall. As to bite like a hound at the feet of the weak, While before the Earth's strong ones we scarcely dare speak !

Let us yield to all Nations, though feeble or strong. Those rights which, as men, to those Nations belong Let us learn there's something far better an higher,

Than pouring on weak ones our Navy's red fire; Learn to o'erlook all the wrongs we receive, Learn to have faith in the heart, and believe That the Master of souls, in his Gospel of Truth, Has given us more than the Scriptures of ruth; Learn to be gentle, and never to wreak Wrong or revenge on the helpless and weak; Learn to depart from the wicked Death-angel; Learn to do rev'rence to Christ's great Evangel!

### REFORMATORY.

the symmetry, the completeness, the perfection, and the moral omnipotence of the Gospel. You will find your feet upon a rock. The mists which edu-cation, prejudice, passion, custom, and priesteraft, have thrown around the actions and occupations of men, will be dispelled by the glorious beams of the the moral omnipotence of the Gospel. You will find your feet upon a rock. The mists which education, prejudice, passion, custom, and priesters, have thrown around the actions and occupations of men, will be dispelled by the glorious beams of the Sun of Righteousness and Peace, and you will look with profound pity upon those who think that any of the righteous plans of man, or any of the holy purposes of God, can be fitly wrought out, or assisted by the wespons of violence, or by the shedding of blood—that blood which is the life of man—whose life is the sole property of his Maker. You will find, too, that this principle of non-resistance not a heavenly armory for all the weapons he employs in his efforts to pull down the strongholds of Satan—he lives in an atmosphere of love—the has forsaken the beggarly elements of the world—he has abandoued the defences of stone walls, and muskets, and swords; and, with weapons of heavenly temper, he seeks only to penetrate the hearts and understandings of his fellow-men, and to conquer them by reason, by persuasion, by argument, and by the force of truth and love. Such is the principle of non-resistance, which, though misrepresented and reviled, finds its source, I believe, in the spirit of the Gospel, and in the heart of the Redeemer.

If these things be true, how is it that armies and their diabolical deeds find admirers and defenders among the millions of this country who call themselves. Christians 2. The apparent within The whole in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived in the immediate vicinity of Canton who had lived

themselves in the spotless garments of innocence and peace—when a Christian was a man who would submit to crucifixion rather than deny his Master, by carrying a sword. The Church has harnessed by carrying a sword. The Church has harnessed herself for battle—the chariot of the Gospel has been yoked behind the flaming steeds of war—the milk-white flag of peace has been exchanged for the bloody banners of destruction, intended to be waved over the block. waved over the bleeding, groaning, and mutilated bodies of hosts of men, hewed down and butchered to gratify the ambition of worldly-minded and wicked statesmen, who sit at home in silken security, and promote their schemes of aggrandizement and revenge, by sacrificing thousands of their fel-low-creatures on the field of slaughter. Sir, I take all the horrors, and all the guilt, and all the dumnaar, and lay them at the door of a spostate Church. The fell demon of on, to whom the cries of the dying are in blood, has found his tion of war, and lay them at the door of a fallen and destruction, to whom the cries of the dying are music, and whose nectar is blood, has found his most potent auxiliary to be the Church—the Church whose bishops consecrate banners, whose arch-bishop makes the God who sent his Son into the world in preach, that men should 'dore their enemies,' The God or Bartuzes, sud-gives Him thanks, that he has assisted our troops to butcher thirty thousand of the human race—the Church, whose chaplains lay their prayer-books upon the droup. The God or Bartuzes, and gives Him thanks, that he has assisted our troops to butcher thirty thousand of the human race—the Church, whose chaplains lay their prayer-books upon the droup. The converted on the morrow, and pray, 'Give peace in our time,' O Lord, because there is none other that fighten for us, but only thou, O God!—the Church whose abbeys and cathedrals are filled, not with the statues of the saints and philanthropists who have bested the world by the preaching of the Gospel, and their deceds of mercy and benevolence, but with profligate warriors, who, while their souls were steeped in the pollution of adultery, and cvery species of debauchery, were constantly recking with the gore of their follow-creatures, and having their horses' hooks in the clotted blood of these whose souls, by their impious and inhuman mandates, had been dismissed in the act of murder from the refined of slaughter to the bar of God;—the Church, too, many of whose ministers care not whether their aons obtain, through simony, a living in the Establishment, or purchase a Commission to the Sartunde and weak the world? If descous, priests, rectors, vicars, prehend, decays, arch-deacous, and arch-bishops, convert the God of the Bible into a being, the very counterpring system—if they make him the commander-in-cluster of the church, and we wonder at the state of the Willow of the server of the proflement of the Beaton of the decay of the following of the consulting of the street of the Church, and the deception and drunkenness of the recruiting system—if they music, and whose nectar is blood, has found his most potent auxiliary to be the Church—the Church whose bishops consecrate banners, whose arch-bishop makes the God who sent his Son into the

such an army, make Him its leader, give him thanks

e to allow of a pernicious and contraband pium. During that war, the Europeans their diabolical deeds find admirers and defenders among the millions of this country who call themselves Christians? The answer is this:—The Church has corrupted her way upon the earth. The days are gone when the followers of Christ arrayed themselves in the spatiess graments of innecence. returned, and found that, while we had been perpetrating the unspeakable horrors of Chusan, and

> A work has recently been published, relating to the Punjaub. It is from the pen of the present po-litical agent in that country, Major Lawrence. That officer records a conversation which be once had with a Mahomedan, who had been for nearly thirty years the principal minister of Runjeet Singh. It was on the subject of religion, and in the course of it, the aged Mahomedan expressed his surprise that the English should live without any appearance of a belief in God. Major Lawrence assured him that the English should hee without any appearance of a belief in God. Major Lawrence assured him that the English did believe in God—that they had a religion—and that he would ascertain such to be the fact, if he sent to Loodianah and consulted the

their families, and licentious officers whose ordinary pastime, in many instances, is gambling and seduction—an army that never moves in India but it carries in its train baif as many prostittles as soldiers—an army, that is composed chiefly of those who either call upon Mahomet to help them, or upon Juggernaut and Hales, and the hoat of deities who are the personifications of sin, and whose ries are lust and murder—if, I say, the ministers of the religion of Christ in Britain can identify God with

ind lot. This man mesoner found that there was a title between the bredween of its still remaining in our countrymen, then he were to the river and brought water to refueable the war to the river and brought water to refueable the war to the river and brought water to refueable the war to the river and brought water to refueable the war to the river and brought water to refueable the water was a study heater and water was a study heater was a st

Oh! may the human race Heaven's Message soon embrace— 'Good will to Man.' (Cheers.) Hush'd be the Battle's sound;

And, o'er the Earth around, May Love and Peace abound, Through every land. (Cheers.) Oh! then shall come the glorious day,

When swords and spears shall perish;
And brothers John and Jonathan,
The kindest thoughts shall cherish. (Cheers.)

When Oregon no more shall fill
With poisoned darts our quiver;
But Englishmen with Yankees dwell
On the great Columbia River. Then let us haste these bonds to knit, And in the work be handy, That we may blend 'God save the Queen,' With 'Yankee Doodle Dandy.' (Loud cheers.)

It is gratifying to perceive how very generally It is gratifying to perceive how very generally the periodical literature of this country is impregnated with the doctrines of peace. (Cheers.) On my way here, I passed a part of my time in reading the last number of Douglas Jerrold's Magazine, a publication not more remarkable for its talent, than for its honest advocacy of the cause of the people, and the claims of humanity all over the world. This number contains a letter to that people, and the claims of humanity all over the world. This number contains a letter to that great and good man, Elihu Burritt, of Worcester, Massachusetts—(Cheers)—who is devoting the powers of his extraordinary intellect to the promulgation of the doctrines of peace, and scattering his Otice Leaves over the entire face of the country. [Cheers.] In this letter, Douglas Jerrold bestows a well merited castigation on John Quincy Adams. He says:

He says: 'Your Leaf fell into my hands just after I had read Mr. Adams's speech in Congress, where he stands upon the Bible for his right to Oregon, and would cut throats according to his notion of Genesis! Foolish old gentleman! he can't have many years mortal breath in him, and therefore it is sad to see him puffing and puffing to blow the embers of war into a blaze—to see him, as I may say, ramning down murderous bullets, and wadding muskets with leaves from the Bible! But there's a sort of religion that would sharpen the sward itself on the stone tables of Moses.'

and sack towns and villages, and to bury men, women and children in promiscuous ruin.

In the language of Blackstone, 'when war is declared by the sovereign power, all the individuals
of hoth contending antions are bound by it.' Chancellor Kent assures us that 'a war between two
governments is a war between all the individuals of
the one, and all the individuals of the other'—that
'a declaration of war puts an end at once to all
friendly dealings and communications with each
other, and places every individual of their respective governments as the governments themselves, in
a state of hostility, and operates from its date, to
justify the confiscation of the debts and the seizure
of all the goods of the enemy found in the country,
and to legalize all hostile acts against property and
life.'

That such is the fearful import of a declar of war, the history of all wars too truly testify. It is a declaration on the part of all who make it, and of all who concur in or connive at it, that all the obtheir sovereign ruler, and to one another as the off-spring of the same Father, brethren of the same family, and fellow-heirs of the same deathless in-heritance, are null and void. It sanctifies whatever acts of plunder, robbery and murder the belligerent parties instigated by natural hatred and revenge can inflict upon one another, and not one in ten the sufferers ever harbored an unkind thought the sufferers ever harbored an unaverselling towards those who are destroying them, or feeling towards those who are destroying them, or any defeeling towards those who are destroying them, or had any part in originating the contest, or any desire to see it continued. Bitter, deadly animosities are engendered and perpetuated between those who are commanded to put away anger and revenge, and to be gentle and kind to one another. A declaration of war is a repeal of every principle of justice and humanity; acts which, under other circumstances, are counted theft, robbery, piracy, and murder, and which would consign the perpetrators of them to a dungeon or a gallows, are instantly converted into just, upright, and Christian deeds. All is right that ensures victory; all is wrong that causes defent. A declaration of war is a practical denial of the authority of God and of the Brotherhood of Man.

Moses.

This is as just in sentiment as it is withering in sarcasm. He then launches upon the recent vote of thanks, and the prayer of thanksgiving drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, giving the glory of the horrid stanghters in India to the God and Father of the Prince of Peace, and says:

And so, according to these people, the army of martyrs should be an army with forty-two pounders and a focket brigade. Their Christianity is Christianity humbly firing upon one knee. Their incense for the altar is not nurreh and frankincense, but than coal and salipetre. Our Sir Robert Harry Inglis, for instance—who in the House of Commons speaks for prious Oxford—he was quite delighted that the Governor General of India had put so much religion into the bulletin that published the slaughter of nine thouse and Sikhs, as they callem. They were all killed—according to Sir Robert—not by the cold iron of the English infantry, but by a heavenly hust; the bayonet, in truth, did not do the work; no, it was the fiery swords of the angels, and praises were to be sang to them accordingly. And this is the Christianity of the Gazette; though I can't find it in the New Testament.

NECESSARY REBULTS OF WAR.

In a declaration of war, we see stagnation of business, national debt, and national bankruptcy, poverine, disease and death; all drott, and national bankruptcy, poverine, disease and death; all reverence for God and love for man, for the time being, blotted from the rained of all concerned. The born the time being, blotted from the rained of the being, blotted from the rained of the man, for the time being, blotted from the rained of the being, blotted from the rained of the surface of a soldier, which can exist only by turning a leeling, thinking, responsible, shouting a transition, information of the people increased, and their can exist only by turning a leeling, thinking, responsible, shouting a transition, information of ware and blood at the find in the learning in the man into an unfeeling, under the man, for the time bei

This is really very good. But the cream of the letter, in my opinion, is the part in which he deals with poor Mr. Adams, for his unfortunate reference to Genesis, to justify the seizure of the whole country beyond the Rocky mountains. Hear what he says:

And Mr. Adams, friend Elibu, will go to his Bible to settle this matter of disputed land. Now the first dispute of the sort mentioned in "The Bookt was arranged certainly not after the fashion of Mr. Adams; for here's the original 'Oregon question' disposed of in a manner quite forgotten by the Adams of Americs:

Are these evils to be brought upon us? There is not a city, town, village, or neighborhood in this tingdom, which is not bound to America by the ties of domestic love and affection. We have fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, bothers and sisters, friends and neighbors there. Must war come, and put an end to all our kindly dealings and communications with one another? Now our symptoms arranged certainly not after the fashion of Mr. Adams; for here's the original 'Oregon question' disposed of in a manner quite forgotten by the Adams of Americs:

condition of the United States. We have no cause for jealousy, or envy, ill-will towards the land where our sons and daughters, our brothers and sisters, have found a home, but bid God speed to her in all that constitutes true greatness and glory. Our love, our sympathy, our hearts are with you—your ears are our tears. Our spirits meet and mingle in love, and to us 'There is no more sea.' Shall the scratch of a Royal or Presidential pen, instantly put an end of his mutual sympathy and loving communion of kindred spirits? Must we, at the command of our rulers, coase to love one another, and pray for one another's prosperity? Must all the endearing natural and social ties that now binds us together be broken, and deadly hate and savage revenge take their place? Let the people arise and answer 'No,' in a voice that shall be heard over the wide waste and wild roar of the ocean that rolls believen us. If the Governments of America and Britain were obliged to refer the question of war to the people, and us abide by their decision (as they, ere long mans to there would be no more deadly strife beween us, for sure we are they would say—' Peace, be shill.'

there would be no more deadly strife beween us for sure we are they would say—'Peace, be still!

Fare Trade and War.

We hail the prospective change in our commercial policy, as an omen of good to ourselves and to all nations. Our ports must be opened to the admission of food, duty free, and the ports of congrowing countries cannot, long remain shut against the free reception of our manufactures. Such a state of things, we are assured, will do more to bind the nations of the earth together, and to ensure their peace and prosperity, than all treaties and armices. The only true, enduring treaty of peace is that which is written on the hearts of the people. Let the nouls of the individuals composing two nations be knit together in love—let that love be shown (as it would be, if all unrighteous governmental restrictions were removed) in reciprocal sets of kindness and hospitality—let our commercial men be brought together on a common exchange and there interchange their kindly greetings along with their various articles of merchandize—and thus, by mutual good-will, ki ndly offices, and commercial dealings, create a feeling and system of reciprocal and grateful dependance—and its earthy power shall ever drag them into a declaration of war.

What a prospect this Free Trade.

war.

What a prospect this Free Trade movement opens up between this kingdom and the United States! Your granaries are full of corn. We want thus corn to feed our hungry millions. Our warehouse are full of menufactures. You want these manafactures to give cheap clothing to your people. Who shall forbid us freely to barter our commodities? Sure we are that no earthly power can med longer resist the desire in both countries for afree, untrammelled trade between us. Shall all the leading to the process of the Indian, to whom it belongs. The merchants and manufacturers in this kingdom will rechause and manufacturers in this kingdom will rechause of the Indian, to whom it belongs. The merchants and manufacturers in this kingdom will rechause of the Indian, to whom it belongs. The merchants and manufacturers in this kingdom will rechause of the Indian, to whom it belongs. The merchants and manufacturers in this kingdom will rechause of the Indian of the process of the Indian of the Put up the sword and let us learn war no more.

MEN OF VIOLENCE AND BLOOD.

MEN OF VIOLENCE AND BLOOD.

There are restless, bloody-minded men in both countries, who would rejoice to see these minon dashed one against another on the field of deat. They are unprincipled, evil-minded men, who delight in blood. The fear of God is not before them; respect for man is not in their hearts. A had drenched with blood and tears has no power to move them. They talk loudly about national honor and national glory, and the defence of domestic hearths and altars; but they are ready to tamind that glory with every crime, and drench thus hearths and altars in the blood of innocests, to gratify their avuries, their ambition, and desire if deadly commotion. These men are comparatively few, but they are active. Shall the multitude of secent and home-loving citizens be drawn into a most in-quitous and ruimous war, at the bidding of these few? Let the people of both countries awake, and come to the rescue, before it is too late.

IMPOLICY OF WAR.

IMPOLICY OF WAR.

The history of all nations demonstrates the impolicy and inhumanity of military power as a means of settling international disputes, or vimilicating actional honor. How does it vindicate national honor? By entailing on it a legacy of individual pollution and wickedness. It settles international difficulties by fostering a disposition to resent injuries, to trample on the rights of property and persons, and by laying a deep and broad foundation in the social system for future quarrels. And how does it promote virtue and religion? By opening the flood-gates of vice, and by a practical abolition of Christianity. How does it protect property and life? As the ocean protects the sinking ship, by awallowing up the ship and all on board. There is a surer, a cheaper and more humane way to settle all our difficulties—i. e. mutual forbearance and for giveness, and arbitration.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITI.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITI.

sound policy and solightened reason. The natul apirit and the Christian spirit can never meet and blend in the same heart. They necessarily syst each the other. The one says, love your cremss-the other says, kill them. The one says, forgive the other, revenge. The one says, good fit evil the other, evil for evil. The one says, beet up the the other, evil for evil. The one says, beet up the sword, and learn war no more; the other says, take the sword and study war. Christian leve ser leads men to mutual slaughter; it thinks no evil, injures no one, and thinketh not her our. Christianity began its mission by proclaiming 'peace on earth and good will among man? and closed it by the injuration, 'put up that sword all they that take the sword shall perial by he sword.' The soldier's profession is the irrectacionable enemy of the spirit and precepts of Christianity.

Shall the question, whether the people of his kingdom and the people of the United States as a regard one another as kind and loving friends or malignant and deadly enemies, he left to the decision of Government? To-day our spirits aget on 'Change, in the social and domestic circle, in reciprocal love and friendly offices. Shall must hatred separate us, or shall we meet only to pur out one another's heart's blood, merely became Parliament and Congress require it? We must the day is drawing nigh when the interchange of the mestic affections, of social sympathies, kindly offices, and the productions of the soil and de workshop, shall no longer depend on the fast compactipled politicians or ambitious rulers, or legislate enactments or excentive proclamations—but when men shall meet and mingle hearts around the world, with none to molest or to make them dried that our country is the world, and our centrymen all mankind. WHO ARE ENEMIES .- WHO DECIDE! all mankind.

CONCLUSION. Friends and Brethren,—Help us. Let is using our efforts to suppress the rising spirit of war. If our rulers will have war, let them go out to shoot or to be shot. We labor to avert a calamit that would consume that have not in the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression with lamentation. or to be shot. We labor to avert a calamity had would overspread both nations with lamentains and mourning. Our intercets are one; our latin of social and domestic life are essentially one. Our literature, our language, our religion, are essentially the same. We look to the same Being and shiften from the same Redeemer; we wait before the throne of the same God; the desolung storm of war is impending over us. In the name of the Prince of Peace, let us say to one another, sads all around us—Peace, me still. Let here be ostrife between us, for we are brethren.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Milford. VERNOST.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Peri

Massachuserrs - John Lovy, Lowell; -R. & J.

Mesacousetts—John Levy, Lewelly—R. Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Namushai; Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Banca Northampton.

Rwork-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Provident;—William Adams, Pauetucket.

NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Janes New-York,—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Janes C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, W. Parswayuwaria.—M. Preston, West Green;—Parswayuwaria.—M. Preston, Thomas Histoleton, Russelleille;—B. Kent, Andree's Bridgits—Islands, M. M. Kim, Philais John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philais Phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonsille.

Onto.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.